HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,875—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
Largest Sale in the World.
Grand Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Dep.
M. L. PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	26th May
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	6th June
M. L. INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	13th "
* ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	20th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	27th "
* PERSIA	7902	W. A. Wheler	4th July
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	11th "
* CALEDONIA	7563	E. H. Gordon	18th "
M. L. PERSIA	7904	W. A. Wheler	25th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipped at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipped there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and cleared thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th May, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES received or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivollich	4,119	1st June 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a CHINA	F. Mosca	5,400	15th June 1903
a b HOL	G. Gilhuber	2,771	18th July 1903
a b VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	25th July 1903

a Will call at Karachi. b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 800. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassovich	4,409	23rd June, 1903.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Seacon House, 28, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1903.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS.
BOMBAY.

(Established 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { England and the Continent.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office), LIVERPOOL, MARSEILLES, PORT SAID CAPE TOWN, DURBAN, S. A. and JOHANNESBURG S. A.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 29th May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on TUESDAY, the 2nd June, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abass, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit in the foregoing or any other (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on THURSDAY, 28th May, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about MONDAY, 1st June.

S.S. "VIRAWA," 3,333 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 19th June.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S.S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 27th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th May, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Marcantetti	4th June 1903
OCEANIEN	4,230	Guigues	2nd July 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	30th July 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONKIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Dupuy Fromy, to sail on or about the 27th May, 1903.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,660	M. Saporiti	15th June, 1903.
Doc. BALDUINO	4,580	G. Canepa	15th July, 1903.
SINGAPORE	3,800	Cossovich	15th Aug., 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 155
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 840; 2nd Class, Rs. 640. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini,	17th June 1903.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 2

KEATING'S POWDER

IS HARMLESS to Animal Life.

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES,

The genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is perfectly safe and mild, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

Proprietor: THOMAS KEATING, London

A NEW DEPARTURE.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY, whose retail business in India has until now been confined to the sale of Watches and Clocks of their own manufacture and bearing their widely-known trade mark, have now opened a new department for the sale of GOLD JEWELLERY of English and Continental Manufacture.

They have now on view at their New Premises, at 11, Hornby Road, a splendid selection of Jewellery of excellent taste and perfect workmanship, which has been selected on the spot in the best manufacturing centres of Europe by a member of the Firm.

THE STOCK COMPRISES

DIAMOND, PEARL AND FANCY STONE NECKLETS, PENDANTS, BROOCHES, RINGS; GEM SET AND PLAIN GOLD BRACELETS, BANGLES, BROOCHES, SAFETY PINS; MUFF CHAINS in a VARIETY of DESIGNS, PLAIN GOLD and GEM SET; ARTISTIC SILVERWARE SUITABLE for PRESENTS, TABLE-WARE, TOILET ARTICLES, CARD CASES, CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, etc.

Prices will be found extremely moderate, as the WEST END WATCH COMPANY have determined to adhere to the same system of business which has popularised their Watches. All goods are marked in plain figures at net cash prices. The West End Watch Company do not open any credit accounts, and are prepared to offer to cash buyers the full advantage of purchasing at rates which cannot be equalled by firms which have to face the risks and losses incidental to businesses conducted on credit lines.

The West End Watch Company invite the Public of Bombay to call and inspect their Stock. Visitors may do so without being importuned to purchase, and all enquiries will receive their careful consideration.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,

11, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

(OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.)

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.

The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA. Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Anx. 12 & Re. 1-4.

F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches. Rs 13-4 per 100 in. 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" RAILWAY GUIDE.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price: Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

"CROWN" ORGANS.

A NEW SUPPLY JUST TO HAND.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS have stood the test of time and hard use during the last thirty years.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are in the fullest sense Instruments of the highest order.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are sold on terms which are easy, and each style is sold with the absolute guarantee that it is the best that can be made for the Price asked.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are guaranteed for 10 years, a written guarantee being given with each Instrument sold.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS have original and unique designs of hand-rubbed cases which gives them an elegant finish.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS have a sweet, deep, mellow tone so much desired by true musicians.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are proof against rats. They are really triple mouse-proof as the bottom of case is closed.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS have valves so made as to prevent squeaking.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are built of the best material throughout and guaranteed that there is no "Shoddy" used, like blotting paper and cloth, instead of felts and leather.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are built to stand the test of time and hard use. They will last a long life-time.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are made to wear and to give satisfaction in every instance.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are offered at Rs. 225, Rs. 280, and Rs. 360. Catalogue of details of each style will be forwarded on application to

THE SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

OUR SPECIALITIES FOR THE LAST 35 YEARS.

HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE.

AS SUPPLIED TO

GOVERNMENT HOUSES

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SIMLA AND MADRAS.

HAMS

Finest Home-cured Pale Cumberland

	Rs. a.
From 7 to 24 lbs. each, in Canvas	
(Original weights) per lb.	1 2
Half Ham, Raw "	1 4
Whole or half Ham, cooked "	2 0
Cooked, cut in slices "	2 8

BACON

FINEST WILTSHIRE MIDDLE, HARRIS'S CROWN BRAND per lb.	
Special cure, in Canvas 20-30 lbs. each	1 2
Do do in cut	1 3
Do Belly, in Canvas from 12 lbs. each	1 0
Do do in cut	1 1
CUMBERLAND in Canvas from 10 lbs. each	1 0
Do do in cut	1 1

CHEESE

Stilton English Prize Dairy

	Rs. a.
(NOW IN SEASON)	
(Original Weights) from 12 lbs. each, per lb.	1 0
Do do in cut "	1 8
AMERICAN "	0 12
CAMEMBERT, real, in Glass Jars each	1 4
CHEDDAR, pale loaf (about 12 lbs. each) "	0 14
CHESHIRE ENGLISH "	1 0
EDAM, DUTCH, whole Cheese "	0 12
GLOSTER DOUBLE "	0 14
GRUYERE, finest quality "	1 0

FRESH POMPHRET, SALMON, PRAWNS, Etc, Etc., packed in Ice and forwarded to any Railway Station in India.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,
BOMBAY.

"MUSAFFI" PILLS

OF CASCARA AND MAYAPPLE

according to HUXLEY'S approved formula.
They "WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP"
For BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHES, INDIGESTION, as a Purgative, 2 to 3 Pills on going to bed.
For CONSTIPATION and DYSPEPSIA as a LAXATIVE and DINNER PILL, one for a dose.
100 Pills (sold in Bottles) for 12 Annas, plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA,

ABDOOL REHMAN ST., BOMBAY.
(UP-COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.)

MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS, SPECIALISTS IN

WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,

ARTISTICALLY DECORATED FANCY CAKES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

FONDANTS,
ALMOND PASTE SWEETS,
CHOCOLATES, &c.,

MADE FRESH ON THE PREMISES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CRACKERS, FANCY BOXES AND BASKETS,

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO BY THE MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," from MARSEILLES, etc., are hereby informed that she has landed her cargo in the Victoria Dock, No. 9.

All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent into the Office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, or before the goods are removed to the unclaimed warehouse from the landing shed, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

P. DE BURE,
Agent.

Bombay, 25th May, 1903.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,
Of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

THE BOMBAY and CALCUTTA Depots of the Society will be CLOSED on 30th current.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of MARCKS & COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 43, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, (opposite the University Clock Tower), on MONDAY, the 8th day of June, 1903, at 5 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 28th February, 1903.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation.
4. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALTER PROCTER,
General Manager.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1903.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to 23rd June, 1903, both days inclusive.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby advised that on and from MONDAY, the 1st June, 1903, and until further notice, the TIMINGS of the LOCAL and SUBURBAN TRAINS between COLABA and VIRAR will be REVISED.

For particulars see Sheet Time Tables exhibited at Stations.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

EUROPEAN CLERK FOR LOCO. SUPDT'S OFFICE.

WANTED, for the Locomotive Superintendent's Office, East Indian Railway, Jamalpur, A EUROPEAN CLERK, used to the work of the Running and General Sections of a Locomotive Superintendent's Office. Salary according to qualifications, from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per mensem, for a fully capable experienced hand.

Application by letter only, with copies of Testimonials (which will not be returned) and particulars of age and former service, to

THE LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT,
East Indian Railway, Jamalpur.
W. A. DRING,
Acting Agent.

Calcutta, 22nd May, 1903.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., beg to give notice that on MONDAY, May 4th, 1903, their WEST END BRANCH will be REMOVED from No. 45, PALL MALL, LONDON, to New Premises which they have erected at

No. 9, PALL MALL,
(CORNER OF WATERLOO PLACE.)

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the ERECTION of BUILDINGS on Wodehouse Road, Improvement Trust Estate, will be received on THURSDAY, the 28th May, 1903, at 1 p.m., at the Office of the Undersigned.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 200 (two hundred).

Plans, Conditions of Contract and Specifications of Works may be seen at the Office of the Undersigned, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Copies of form of Tender can be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned on payment of Rs. 2 (two) per each set.

The Owner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

SHAPOORJEE N. CHANDABHOY, M.S.A. &c.,
Architect, &c.

Markar's Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1903.

PREPARED MEAL for DOGS.
EVERY DOG OWNER
Should use DR. SPOONER HART'S
PREPARED DOG MEAL FOR DOGS,
Sold at Re. 1. per 10 lb. Bag.

R. S. HART BROTHERS,
CALCUTTA.

BRITISH ADMIRALTY QUALITY
INDIA RUBBER.

OUR ATTENTION has been DRAWN to an Advertisement in the Press ADMITTING or CONVEYING that Messrs. GEORGE ANGUS & Co. Ltd. have the SOLE and EXCLUSIVE RIGHT to SELL INDIA RUBBER SHEETS stamped with the words

BRITISH ADMIRALTY QUALITY.

We are ACTUAL MANUFACTURERS of all kinds of RUBBER for Mechanical Purposes and desire it to be known as widely as possible that any claim to the sole and exclusive right to use the words BRITISH ADMIRALTY QUALITY cannot be maintained.

We have held large contracts with the BRITISH ADMIRALTY for the supply of Rubber Sheets, Valves Packing, and Insertion during many years. Rubber Sheets, Valves, &c. stamped

BRITISH ADMIRALTY QUALITY

are manufactured and supplied by us and we guarantee buyers against any claim for selling our goods so stamped.

IRWELL RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Signed) JAMES TINTO,
Managing Director.
MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

INDIAN DEPOTS,

74, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, INDIA. 2, 3, 4, 5, & 6, Lall Bazaar, CALCUTTA, INDIA.

FOR SALE.

OFFERS will be received up to 1st June, 1903, by the Director, Royal Indian Marine, for the PURCHASE of the Iron Armour Plated Twin Screw Turret Ships

"ABYSSINIA" AND "MAGDALA"

with their Engines, Boilers, and all Fittings now on Board as they lay in the We. Basin, Government Dockyard, Bombay.

The "Abyssinia" was built by Messrs. Dudgeon and Co., London, in 1870, is 225 feet long, 42 feet beam, 1,874 tons gross measurement, and 200 nominal H. P.

The "Magdala" was built at the Thames Iron Works in 1870, is 225 feet long, 45 feet beam, 2,137 tons gross measurement, and 250 nominal H. P.

Both Vessels are armour plated right round their sides, as well as round their super-structures and turrets, the thickness of the plates varying from 10 inches to 4 inches.

The Vessels will only be sold for breaking up and the purchaser must remove them from the Government Dockyard within one month of purchase at his own risk and expence. Dismantling will not be permitted in the Government Dockyard.

25 per cent. of purchase money to be paid on acceptance of Tender, balance before vessel is removed from Dockyard.

Application to view the Turret Ships and further particulars may be obtained from the Director, Royal Indian Marine.

S. GOODRIDGE,
Director, Royal Indian Marine.

R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 27th April, 1903.

Of Course you require the BEST Cup of Tea possible.

THEREFORE YOU SHOULD DRINK ONLY

BRITANNIA BRAND TEAS

(KANGRA VALLEY)

which are undoubtedly the BEST and CHEAPEST

And are specially selected from the CHOICEST GROWTHS OBTAINABLE.

TEA AND COFFEE MART,
80, 82, 84, HORNBY ROAD,
FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE
FUNNIEST THING ON EARTH !!!
GROTESQUE, AMUSING, AND ENTERTAINING.
EXHIBITION OPEN DAILY
from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. at
SOUNDY & Co., LD.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
ADMISSION 8 ANNAS.

NOTICE.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD., OF LONDON.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to accept FIRE RISKS at Current Rates.

BREUL & CO.,
Agents,
Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ld.
Macmillan Buildings, 41, Hornby Road.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ON and from MONDAY, the 1st June, 1903, until further notice the following EXTRA KURLA PASSENGER TRAINS will cease running.

DOWN TRAINS.

	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Bombay Dep. ..	3 30	8 40	18 15	19 20
Kurla Arr. ..	3 6	9 20	18 57	20 2

UP TRAINS.

	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Kurla Dep. ..	9 20	9 30	19 40	20 35
Bombay Arr. ..	10 2	10 32	20 20	21 15

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 26th May, 1903.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

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Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £450,000
HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa,
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

IMMENSE NEW STOCK
ARRIVING EVERY FORTNIGHT.
THE
BOMBAY IRON MART.
MOOLJEE HARIDASS & CO.,
TENDERERS TO THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST AND INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES.
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF IRON AND STEEL.
ENGINEERS, Contractors and others should write to us for RELIABLE QUALITY
FOR BUILDINGS.
Rolled Steel Beams, Angles, Tees and Galvanised, Corrugated and Plain Iron Sheets.
FOR WATER WORKS.
Cast Iron Pipes, Tees and Bends.
FOR RAILWAYS, FOUNDRIES AND OTHERS.
Pig Iron, Tool Steel, Spring Steel and Keg Steel
Genuine Lowmoor, and Swedish Iron.
We are Sole Importers of "Faggot Steel" ÆB and "Sheepbridge Crown" Staffordshire Iron.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
CARNAC BUNDER,
BOMBAY.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 3 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office

ITALIAN
SHIRTS AND COLLARS
NOW ON SHOW.
BANKER & Co.,
HIGH CLASS GENTS' TAILORS AND LADIES' DRESS MAKERS.
38, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
OPPOSITE GOCULDAS HOSPITAL,
BOMBAY.

FUTURE FROM HANDWRITING!

YOUR character, marriage partner described, business, love, health, changes and chief events accurately told. Send a specimen of your writing, signed with usual signature, and enclose twenty half-anna postage stamps and a stamped addressed envelope to

"GRAPHOLOGISTS,
Mandvi Post, Bombay."

NOTE.—Don't send it if you dislike plain speaking.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 31 CASES UMBRELLAS,

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting indentor, Moosa Hajee Ahmed:—
31 cases umbrellas.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 hand-ome strong palanquin office shigram.
1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 grey Arab 14-2 quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay pony goes well in harness and saddle.

On SUNDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mr. Tata's Bungalow, Chinchpogly Hill, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, glass and crockery ware, handsome table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, fine rate pictures in frames, matting, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of F. NOEL PATON, Esq.
The above property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD, IRON, &c.,

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Prince's and Victoria Docks, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at Prince's and Victoria Docks—
A lot of grain sweepings, old wood iron etc.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 27th May, 1903.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 109 BALES GOOD SAW-GINNED DHARWAR COTTON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Cooks, in the Jutha of Sha Heerjee Nensey, by order of Mr. Cooverjee Canjee, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Rajli Brothers—
F S L—100 full-pressed bales saw-ginned Dharwar good class cotton passed in survey.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GLASSWARE, LEATHER GOODS, MUSICAL BOXES, PLATEDWARE, CLOCKS, &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite Flora Fountain, by order of the concerned, the following fancy goods, consisting of plateware, leather goods, musical boxes, large size phonograph lamps, American electric-torch light, watches, velvet brackets, clocks, terra-cotta and bronze figures, Majolica vases and centre pieces, &c.
The above is on view.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Forbes Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.'s office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, square piano by Broadwood, ice-box, Singer's sewing machine, gent's bicycle, windproof lamps, Persian carpets, musical box, cooking stove, pictures, table ornaments, &c., the property of G. W. NOEL, Esq.
The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF A HOUSE AT THANA.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. Remegio Pimento, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned property, viz.—
All that the upper storied dwelling-house No. 14, situate on the Pastiao Patel Road, in Charal, within the municipal limits of Thana Taluka and Mala Thana, in the Taluka and Talnka Salsette Kusba, together with the ground on which the same is built and with the new Shed built in the rear compound, and bounded on the east by the house of Francis Antoni Police Patel, and a gully between, belonging to the owner of these premises, on the west by the house of Abajee Telí and a Gully used by the said Abaji Telí and the owner of these premises, on the north beyond the eaves yard and the vacant ground belonging to these premises by the wada or yard of Rane and beyond it by the yard and house of Bajoo Jooma Powar, and on the south by the public road, the measurement of the house within the abovementioned boundary is as follows:—
The length from north to south is 48 feet and the breadth from east to west is 25 feet.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

SALE OF 22 CWTS. HUBBUCK'S WHITE ZINC PAINT.

On MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Khanjee Essoobjee, Paint Merchant, stone Bazaar—
22 cwts Hubbuck's white zinc paint, in 56 and 28 lbs kegs.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Navsari Building, Hornby Road, Fort, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, sweet tone mahogany cottage pianoforte by rose and Co. wind proof tasie and hanging lamp, rich table ornaments, Brussels carpets, etc. the property of A. SEEGMANN, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th May, 1903.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902.
MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.
(2ND EDITION,)
Being a Complete List of Officers and Men of the Army and Navy mentioned in Despatches (with details of act for which mentioned, where such has been gazetted); together with a List of those awarded the Victoria Cross (with details), Conspicuous Service Cross, Distinguished Service Order, and Distinguished Conduct Medals; and of Nursing Sisters who have been awarded the Royal Red Cross.
Also List of all Honours and Special Promotions in the Army and Navy gazetted up to November, 1902.
PRICE ONE SHILLING,
By Post 1-2.
THE ARMY & NAVY GAZETTE,
3 YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN,
LONDON, W. C.

NOT S.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
TODARMAR.
Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 25.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	£91 13/16	= —3/16
2½ per cent. Reduced	£93	= + 1-4
2½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£108	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£ 65 11/16	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	25	= +1/16
2 months hence	24 5/8	= +1-16
Spot in New York	54 3/8	= + 1-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25-17 1/2	= unchanged
Berlin	20'46	= — 1/4
New York Demand	4'87 7-8	= unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 1-2 pr ct	= do
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 3-8 pr ct	= do
6 „ „ „	3 3/8 pr ct	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1/2 pr ct	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5/8 pr ct	= do

INTEREST—

Day to-day loans	3 1-4 pr ct	= + 1-4
6 day market loans	3 pr ct	= unchanged

Extra Council Bills allotments on Madras Rs. 11,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.
Rapeseed.—Yellow Guzerat 35. May-June. Sellers. Rapeseed.—Yellow Cawnpore 35 1-3 June-July Buslees. Tone.
Rapeseed.—Brown 34 May-June. Sellers. Tone easier.
Linseed—Bold 41 1-2. June-July. Sellers. Tone easier.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 3,000. Spot 6·28 unchang d. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 9,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·07 + 9	6·14 + 8	6·01 + 9	5·86 + 9
Sept.-Oct.	**Oct.-Nov.**	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**
5·43 + 8	5·11 + 6	5·00 + 5	4·90 + 5	4·87 + 5

In New York.—

Receipts at the Port	4,000 bales,
Do. last year	1,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	— „
Do. do. Continent	— „
Mid-Uplands	11·90 × 10
Futures, month of July	11·17 + 8
Do. do. December	9·36 + 11

In New Orleans—

Spot	11 9/16 × 1-8
Futures, month of August	11·79 + 24
Do. do. November	9·20 + 10
Tone at close	Quiet.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, 25th May 1903:—

Cotton	13,339 bales.
Wheat	17,871 cwts,
Linseed	31,472 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	41,515 „
Gingellyseed	5,619 „
Poppyseed	6,685 „
Castorseed	956 „
Rice	7,324 „
Myrabolams	41,349 „
Cottonseed	2,651 „
	15,587 „

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, MAY 26,

EXCHANGE—Tone quieter,

Bank T.T.	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 7-32d.
Do 6 do do	1s 4 11-32d.
French France 3 do do	170 1-4
Marks 3 do do	138 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	124 3-4
Shanghai 30 do do	174
Japan 30 do do	151 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	Rs.	98-10
1st Settlement	Rs.	98-10

Money Market—Tone firm.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	21st May	3 1-2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 21st May	8	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 16th May	6	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 21st April	7	do.

SEEDS.

Linseed.—Tone quiet. Rs. a.
Ready 7 3
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.
Brown Cawnpore Ready ... 5 10
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready ... 5 15
Yellow Guzerat Ready ... 6 1
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet-
Ready 6 8 6
Castorseed—Tone steady.
Ready 21 8

WHEAT—Tone quieter.

Soft Red Ahmedabad	Rs.	2 8	4 0
Club No. 1	Rs.	2 9	4 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet but steady.
Estimated sales	3,000
Total Imports	3,000

May.-June	June.-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·09 + 2	6·16 + 2	6·14 + 3	5·89 + 3
Sept.-Oct.	**Oct.-Nov.**	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**
5·45 + 2	5·13 + 2	5·02 + 2	5·01 + 3

Jan.-Feb.
5·00
+ 3

COTTON.—Tone quiet but steady, with a moderate business passing at current rates.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

Growths	Fine	F.-G.	Good	
Bengals H. G. (Ry. terms)	179	169	163	May.
Bengals M.G. (Ry. terms)	188	179	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	187	178	...	do
Beland M. G	196	186	...	do
Khandesh M. G.	...	180	172	do
Akola M. G.				
Khamgaum do	197	188	...	do
Karanja do				
amangaum Poolgaum M.G.	206	196	...	do
Nagpur M. G.	206	194	..	do
Broach do	247	240	...	do
Bhowngger do	224	216	209	do
Do H. G.	220	212	202	do
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	235	do
Westerns	...	...	214	do

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, Surats quiet.
Good Bhowngger
The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	91 13-16
3 per cent Rentes	98
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108,
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	.....
Bar Silver	25

The sum of about £125,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE recent exhibition which was held in Manchester and Leeds under the patronage of the Premier and Lord Roberts forms the subject of a curious question of which Captain Norton has given notice in the House of Commons. Government property lent for this exhibition has not been returned, he states, and he wants to know what steps were taken to ascertain the position of the promoter, who "is an undischarged bankrupt and an ex-convict."

HOW TO KEEP COOL.
We strongly recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.
A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a most delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and cooling effects are Simply Magical. Tired or Tender feet are instantly relieved. Book on bottle contains full directions.
Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists throughout the British Empire. Beware of substitutes. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the only Makers and their name and address is at foot of label.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

GRAHAME YOUNG—May 18, at Jhiri, near Bajaura, Kulu, after a lingering and painful illness, Caroline Hiort, the beloved wife of Arthur Grahame Young, aged 54 years, 4 months and 20 days—Married at Dalhousie 23rd November 1865.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 23m. Sun sets 6h 31m. High water 0-1m., 11-50a. Low water 5-6m., 5-50a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Johannesberger and Nurbada entered the dock yesterday and the steamer Nevassa left on Monday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Itaura and Ernest Simons entered and the steamers Ganges and Karbella left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Bushire per R. I. M. S. Lawrence will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m. on Saturday, the 30th instant.

A REQUIEM MASS.—The relations and friends of Mrs. Lucinda de Quadros are informed that a Requiem Mass will be said at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, to-morrow, at 7-30 a.m. for the repose of the soul of her son Anthony, who died at Bombay on the 22nd instant.

BREACH OF ABKARI ACT.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Nariman of the Abkari Department charged Devchund Pewjee, a licensed vendor of charas, with selling twenty tolas of charas to a customer in contravention of a rule which prohibited him from selling more than five tolas to a customer in a day. The accused was fined Rs. 20.

THE FORT WARD BYE-ELECTION.—In the recent Municipal bye-election, held for the purpose of filling the vacancy caused in the Corporation by the death of Mr. K. M. Sroff, it is officially notified that Mr. Nanabhoy Nasevanjee Saher has polled 181 votes, against 79 votes of Dr. Barjorjee Sorabjee Shroff. Mr. Saher is, therefore, declared a duly elected councillor in the Corporation.

A MISSING EUROPEAN.—Mr. Bertie Scott, who resides at Customs House Road, reported to the police early yesterday morning that Mr. Frederick A. Soomes, aged sixty-seven, who lived with him, left home on Monday evening, and has not since been seen. He was last seen at 8-45 p.m. on that day at the Apollo Bunder. He had been with him about £20, a gold watch and chain, and other articles of jewellery.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—By kind permission of Major Wayte and the officers, the string band of the 1st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music at Messrs. B. Green and Co.'s Restaurant, under the direction of Mr. J. F. Trindade commencing at 7 p.m. to-day:—

March	Under the double Eagle ... Wagner
Overture	Massaniello ... Auber
Sp Waltz	Santiago ... Corbin
Selection	Leslie Stuart's songs ... Allan
Harn Dance	Merry Little Nigans ... Bidgood
Selection	A Runaway Girl ... Caryll
Waltz	Mondaucat am Rhein ... Volistedt
Galop	Tivoli Bazar ... Lumbye

A QUARREL AND AN ASSAULT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan charged Ahsan-ul-hak Siraj-ul-uak, a dyer in Khoja Street, with assaulting Ahmed Haji Yusuf, also a dyer. Mr. Rustomjee Pesonjee Bharucha, pleader, defended the accused. It appeared from the evidence that on Sunday afternoon the complainant went to the shop of the accused in Khoja Street for the transaction of some business. They had an altercation, and the complainant left the shop and went to a neighbouring shop-keeper. As he was standing talking, the accused rushed out of his shop with a stick in his hand and assaulted him. He was rescued by the neighbours and the police, and was removed to the hospital for treatment. The accused was arrested in the shop. The defence was that a third person had assaulted the complainant and the accused was arrested in the confusion. The real assailant had escaped. The Magistrate convicted the accused on the evidence and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

SCARCITY OF LABOUR IN BOMBAY.

THE mercantile community of Bombay is at present experiencing serious difficulty owing to scarcity of labour, and the export business in the Docks and the Harbour is seriously hampered. Wages have increased fourfold and the contractors for labour and stevedores have suffered severely. The majority of the coolies who work in Bombay are the residents of the Ghats, where they own small holdings. They arrive in Bombay at the beginning of cold season in search of employments and having worked for a few months, return to their villages in order to cultivate their lands and be prepared for the monsoon. The reason of the shortage of labour at this time of the year when the export business is at its height is attributed to the virulence of the plague epidemic during the months of March and April, which has scared away thousands of labourers from Bombay. And as the monsoon is approaching they are not expected to return before the cold season sets in. After a lapse of several years wheat is again available for export and large quantities are awaiting shipment. The business in cotton, coal, and seeds is also brisk, but in the absence of coolies is causing serious delays in shipment and losses to the contractors. The workmen who used to be content with wages of eight annas per day now demand two rupees or two rupees and a half. Formerly the coolies contracted to do a certain amount of loading and unloading in a specified time. But now that the export trade has increased and labour is scarce they insist upon the old system of doing work by daily wages, and this has been going on since some days past. The traders on the Bunder are practically in the same situation, for their go.owns are full and must be cleared before the monsoon. They offer a high rate of wages to the labourers to induce them to leave the dock:, and this competition has encouraged the coolies to make their own terms. The coal trade is in a similar predicament. Messrs. Cursetjee Munonerjee and Sons, stevedores in Bombay who employ on an average about 2,500 coolies daily in unloading coal steamers from Calcutta, are also suffering from shortage of labour. The recent scarcity of coal coolies labour at Calcutta delayed the departure of steamers and they arrived late in Bombay. This has interfered with the proper date of sailing from the ports, and caused some difficulty in clearing the boits in time. In ordinary time with a good supply of trained coolies about 900 tons of coal was discharged every day. But at present owing to the deficiency in labour only eight tons could be discharged per day. The recent storm also aggravated the matter. At the present time there are about ten coal steamers in the harbour, but work of unloading them has been considerably hampered by the difficulty of obtaining cargo boats owing to many having been sunk during the storm. Difficulty of getting labour is also experienced at the Railway goods yards and at the Cotton Green at Colaba.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	5
B Mandvi, Chakla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	6	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Mandvi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khetwadi	5	3	15
D Kamathipura, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	3	3	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, Parel, Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and Jacob Circle	8	7	31
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	3	3	9
G Mahim and Worlee	9	10	16
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	11
Total	34	34	115
Total plague deaths to date	28,259	23,294	
Same date last year	23	23	86

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 793 as against 861 during the previous week. Of the total number 255 died from plague which showed a decrease of 60 over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 764, which included 224 deaths from plague.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE BARODA EARLY MARRIAGE PREVENTION BILL.

The columns of the vernacular journals are filled with opinions on the Baroda Early Marriage Prevention Bill, and the "Voice of India" notes with satisfaction that they have not so far been aggressively hostile. Our contemporary remarks:—And the reason obviously is that the Bill does not fix an inflexible age limit for the marriage of girls; it only seeks to raise that limit as high as custom and certain other considerations permit, but not higher than fourteen years. The only question is whether, where marriages have to be performed, as contemplated by the Bill, below that age, they should be sanctioned by a Magistrate after requiring evidence not of a particularly desirable character or by the law itself by fixing a lower age-limit for such special cases. The former course does not improve the remedy provided by the Bill for an existing evil, but introduces a new evil. Educated opinion is generally in full sympathy with the object with which the age-limit is sought to be raised, but under the policy of the Bill, which is to provide for the exigencies of custom, that object would be more certainly attained by raising the age of consent really, and not of marriage nominally, to 14 years in cases where excommunication has to be avoided, the age of marriage being fixed at a point which makes recourse to the Magistrate generally unnecessary. The punishment for infringing the law of consent in such cases may be mild. A law, so framed, would be just to parents, and in consonance alike with the principles of the Bill and with the substance of what society requires.

ANNUAL MUNICIPAL CONFERENCE.

The "Kaiser-I-Hind" suggests the holding of an annual Municipal Conference, and remarks:—It is a sad commentary on the civic life of Bombay and on the public spirit of its citizens, that for years together no association has sprung up in its midst to work out reform that are woefully needed. Every reform must be from within and there can be no reform without reformers. But where are the reformers in the true sense of the word? Of the "ncisy agitators," and of the class who are known to grind their own axes, we have of the dozen and in profusion. But these can never advance the welfare of the city by even a hair's breath. In our opinion, there is more hope by means of an annual Municipal Conference, promoted by some of the best, most experienced and most disinterested men of the city, men who would willingly sacrifice a portion of their otherwise busy time (for in these days everybody works at high pressure), and try to discuss one or two or three pressing matters of civic reform with wisdom, moderation, and fairness, and above all with a spirit of study independence which shall at once enlist popular sympathy and support. The Conference should consist of men of all communities irrespective of caste or creed. The active promoters should be men who commend universal respect and attention by reason of their position, ability and experience, and, last though not least, by the purity of their character.

THE LINKING OF SIND WITH THE PUNJAB.

Referring to Mr Birdwood's recent paper on Sind, read before the Indian section of the Society of Arts, the "Gujarati" says:—The administrative connection of Sind with this presidency is not a little unnatural. As was pointed out in the course of the discussion on Mr. Birdwood's paper, Sind was for a number of years after the annexation governed by the Bombay Government in the first instance, because there was no communication with Karachi to speak of except by sea. Sind is the month of the Punjab and it would be a more natural administrative arrangement to link it with that province. Karachi is the nearest Indian Port to Aden and the Persian Gulf and if it is linked by direct railway lines with administrative centres in Indus, Sind is destined, according to Mr. Birdwood, to become the pivot of our whole Indian system. Any shock to Sind would be a shock to India and he urged the effective completion of the defences of Sind against every possible attack whether by sea or land.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Referring to the treatment of Indians in South Africa, the "Rast Goftar" states:—Some glimmers of the dawning rays of good sense and public virtue dom have at last appeared on the benighted horizon of South Africa. The draft of the municipal ordinance, which is to be submitted to the Transvaal Legislative Council, grants, we are told, municipal franchise to educated and socially qualified coloured persons. This is altogether a step in the right direction, and one which encourages us to hope that better ideas of duty and obligation towards their fellow-subjects will now begin to prevail with the South African Colonists. Following as it does the regulation exempting Indians of education and civilization from the operations of the law compelling the Asiatics to trade in bazaars, especially set apart for the purpose, this ordinance, granting municipal franchise to educated and socially qualified persons encourages us to hope that the Transvaalers may as yet, by some means or the other, be brought to a correct appreciation of the unnatural conduct they are pursuing towards the native Indians. Lord Milner appears to have given some very wholesome advice to the Congress of Municipal delegates assembled at Pretoria, the other day, when he told them to base their opposition to the admission to coloured persons upon sound social and economic reasons.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION IN LONDON.

The speeches made at the annual meeting of the National Indian Association in London, about the end of last month, were, says the "Voice of India" weighty and contained several important practical suggestions. In moving the adoption of the annual report, Sir W. Lee-Warner explained that the object of the Association was to draw East and West together. Students and visitors go to England now-adays in increasing numbers, and among the most useful services rendered by the association is the help and advice given to young students. The only opportunity at present available to retired Anglo-Indians and other well-wishers of, the students to see these in considerable numbers is apparently afforded by the social gathering organised by the Association. It is a happy idea of Sir Williams that there should be a club in London where a few of the Indians might reside, and ask their friends to dinner and offer them other hospitality at a moderate rate, and where they would have opportunities of meeting with English gentlemen and brother students from Oxford and Cambridge on terms of social equality.

LYNCHING IN AMERICA.

ITALIAN MINISTER'S REBUKE.

In the Chamber of Deputies at Rome on May 7th, Signor Cirmeni asked to be informed as to the outcome of the representations made by Italy with regard to the lynching of two Italians at Erwin (Mississippi) in July, 1901. Signor Baccelli, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who replied, said:

"Notwithstanding the energetic measures taken by our diplomatic and Consular agents, no conviction has been obtained, on account of the reticence displayed by the witnesses, and even by the relatives of the deceased, during the trial of the persons implicated. The United States Congress has voted a sum of five thousand dollars for the next of kin of the victims, but the Italian Government is no party to this grant, as the payment of blood money is not compatible with its views. It could not, however, prevent the persons concerned from accepting the money. The payment of indemnity in no way affected the strong protest made by the Italian Government, and admitted by the United States Government to have been justified, in view of the fact that the guilty persons had remained unpunished. The late Mr. McKinley and President Roosevelt both strongly condemned such lynchings, and Bills were introduced in Congress providing for the trial by the Federal Courts of persons charged with offences of this nature. These measures, however, fell through on account of the jealousy of the different States with regard to their individual jurisdiction. Every year some Europeans are lynched in the United States, while about 150 American citizens meet the same fate, but the exercise of foreign influence, with a view to a modification of existing legislation, would not be tolerated for a moment. We can only hope that the American nation, which is in many respects in the van of civilization, will understand that unlynching is a custom which is not a credit to civilization in such an advanced stage, and that it will mend its ways. In the meantime our diplomatic and Consular authorities will do everything possible to prevent a recurrence of such crimes, without, however, taking steps to bring the guilty to justice or to obtain their conviction. (Cheers.)—

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THE B I S N Co's steamer Itris, 3,382 tons, Captain J Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon, 15th May, with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE steamer Dott, 630 tons, Captain Gypmre, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Bangkok, 7th May, with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Co.

THE steamer Alboin, 743 tons, Captain Curtis, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Bangkok, 4th May, with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ritchie Steuart and Co.

THE steamer Imaum, 2,705 tons, Captain Penberthy, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Cardiff, 1st May, with a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nix

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

☞ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1903.

THE AUSTRALIAN RAILWAY REVOLT.

WHEN the Australian mail left Melbourne the revolted railway-men were confident of success—of "winning hands down" as they chose to express it. They had not counted upon the stringent measures the Victorian Government adopted, and vainly imagined that pressure from without, supporting their own action, would conduce to their victory. Mr. Irvine, the Premier, in the hope of avoiding extreme steps, took upon himself the thankless role of conciliator. He invited the men, in a masterly speech, to begin the consideration of their position "de novo," for several serious misunderstandings obscured the issues of the dispute, and both sides had drifted into false positions. The railway-men accused the Government of leading a movement hostile to trades unionism and the legitimate organisation of labour. But this was disclaimed by the Premier, who said that had he been aiming a blow at the principle of unionism he would have adopted the attitude assumed by Lord Penrhyn when he said to his slate quarrymen : "You can form as many unions as you like and appoint as many officers as you please ; but any man who speaks to me speaks for himself alone. I will recognise none of you in a representative capacity." People in Victoria, fearing the strike, urged the Government to take up that attitude, but it was slow to do so. "We are willing," said Mr. Irvine, "to concede to you (the Railway-men) many privileges, such as compensation, leave of absence, and the right of appeal on removal, but only on condition that such a thing as a strike intended to paralyse business shall be impossible and unthinkable." The men disclaimed all idea of a strike. At the same time they were actively preparing for one, and eventually carried it out to some purpose. In Australia the railways are owned by the Governments and are held in trust for the people, and the railway-men on strike were ranged not merely against the Government but against the whole of the people. This was a point duly set forth by the Premier whose strongest observation against their organisation was this : that militant unionism was a weapon which if used by State employes can only be directed against the interests of the general public ; and if the latter is in the habit of treating its servants honourably it can fairly object to having such a weapon sharpened against it.

It was not denied that the men had some legitimate grievances. It is believed by many of their friends that in effecting retrenchment the managers applied the pruning-hook somewhat unequally. Merit and faithful service are alleged to have been overlooked. In making their representations to Government the men were ill-advised. Moreover they were not quite ingenuous. Although in making a protest of their desire for just and equable treatment after the investigation of their grievances they seem to have placed themselves in the hands of unwise persons who encourage them to take the fatal steps they did by telling them they would "win hands down." Said one of these : "It is no use Government thinking it can run the trains. Stand out till you win. You cannot be replaced in less than ten years, and for a service such as yours substitutes cannot be obtained in Australia, also remember the Government is prevented from entering into contracts outside of the Commonwealth." Little wonder that the men, most of them comparatively ignorant, should be led into the belief that they were able to force the hands of Government to yield not only their present demands, but any others they might desire to impose upon them. It almost invariably happens in a strike that the officers of a union are found to have misled the men. It sometimes occurs that the secretaries and agents are capable and honest men ; but as a rule they are individuals who have been chosen on account of their loquacity. When education is more general among the masses there will be no place for the noisy unprincipled agitator. In Victoria, unfortunately, the agitators had their way. As the account, published in our News Later than the Mail yesterday, showed they struck to some purpose, and completely paralysed trade and industry throughout the colonies. After midnight on the 8th instant the drivers stopped at the stations nearest their homes and refused to proceed further, each man stepping down from his engine and walking away. The services of substitutes were secured wherever possible, but that was of little avail. All traffic was stopped, and, as our correspondent remarked, communication between town and country was almost as completely severed as if Melbourne were surrounded by a hostile force.

The Government adopted that view of the situation and dealt with the strikers as a hostile force. The men did not win hands down. They had reckoned without their host, though for a whole week they made their power felt. But the tables were effectually turned by Mr. Irvine, who, finding conciliatory measures would not do, summoned Parliament and introduced a Bill of penalties against strikers. It showed the Premier to be a man of resource as well as of tact and patience. His way of looking at the strike was this : that the railway property valued at forty millions was a sacred trust. It belongs to the whole nation, must be managed by the representatives of the nation as the nation pleases, and not by any section of the people whatever. This view was also taken, and expressed, by a friend of the other side, who candidly warned the men that there is a broad distinction always to be drawn between the right to strike in a private enterprise and in that of the State. The State is and must be supreme. All private interests must yield to the higher interests of State. The State can command our lives, our liberties, our substance, as no private employer can, and it does it, when it does it, only for the general welfare. Therefore, the servant of the State has not the same right to strike against the State as the servant of the private employer has to strike against him. If the servant of the State can strike successfully against the State he becomes the State's master. He commands his own terms, dictates the course of government, and stands in the place of an autocracy over the free voice of the democracy. In fact, democracy is dethroned and an autocracy succeeds. The servant of the State must consequently suffer some disabilities. He must not engage in political agitations whether he be civilian or soldier, and there is no hardship in providing that a State servant shall be prohibited from striking. Sufficient time was allowed to permit of the general public adopting this view—and the strike ended as suddenly as it commenced.

THE MOTOR CAR HOLOCAUST.

IT is to be hoped that the sensational sacrifice of human life which has been associated with the Paris to Madrid Motor Car Race will prove the death blow of this absurd and ridiculous form of sport, if the term sport can be applied to it. Such a painful fiasco will, at any rate, result in a revulsion of public feeling which will make it very difficult for automobilists ever again to gain the concessions which enable them to conduct these wild races, which seem almost invariably to result in death and injury either to themselves or to some of the unoffending public. The motor car used properly is deserving of a high place in the list of inventions of the past century, but the motor car abused is nothing more nor less than a diabolical machine, and its potentiality for destruction appears to be little less than that of a dynamite bomb. The man who mounts a car with the intention of eventually attaining a speed of seventy miles an hour is a suicide at heart, and should be restrained within the four walls of a padded room. A racing motor car does not deserve its title. As a rule it is merely an engine on wheels. If the machinery be surrounded with a flimsy frame work, it is merely in order that the term "car" may legitimately be applied to the contrivance when it passes before the judge. It is a snorting, smelling, rattling, wheezing, hissing abortion of science ; its practical utility is nil; it serves only to satiate the greed for illegitimate excitement which, some people fancy, can be defined as sport. A racing motor car can never be used in the ordinary way, unless the owner intends to brave both the magistrates' and coroners' courts every other day of his life, and finally end up at the latter himself. The remedy for scorching probably lies with the manufacturers. If they as a body could be taught to see that they will ultimately benefit neither themselves nor the community by turning out these engines of devastation the medium for scorching would never reach the hands of the motorist. The remedy for the motor race and its attendant evils is very simple. The French and Spanish Governments have applied it. They might have done so before, and we sincerely hope they will maintain their present attitude. It now remains to be seen what will take place in England. The Gordon-Bennett Race is shortly to be held. It rests with the authorities at home to see that that event does not result in such a debacle. We should suggest in view of the nightmare reported from France that Government should politely but firmly withdraw its permission for the race to be held. We are told that it will be a tremendous event for the Emerald Isle, that it will stimulate trade, and that it will result in a demonstration of the powers of the British manufacturer. But if it is likely to result in the loss of a single life or an injury to a single person it ought not to be held. Precautions innumerable and ample have been taken so far as the general public are concerned, but what about the motorist ? The motorist certainly does not appear able to take care of himself.

RUSSIA'S MONGOLIAN RAILWAY.

RUSSIA'S astuteness in the Far East has been exemplified on many occasions recently, but never better than in connection with her latest railway enterprise in that region. It has been for a long time the object of Russia to join Peking with Kiakta by railway, and thus secure a thoroughfare for trade through Mongolia. This plan has up till recently been guarded as a close secret, but since the practical annexation of Northern Manchuria and the Manchurian Railway has been finished secrecy is no longer necessary, and an open avowal of the scheme has been made. The methods adopted by the Russians to bring matters to this juncture were exceedingly interesting. "Scientific" expeditions were sent out to view the land, and not a word was said by the Russian press as to the object of these parties. Now, however, the "Novoe Vremya" learns that the preliminary surveys of the projected Mongolian Railway have been carried out since 1901. The first idea was to build a high-road from Peking to Kiakta, and in fact it was stated that a commencement had been made with that venture. However, there is little doubt that this also was nothing more nor less than another item in the game of bluff, and that the surveys for the railway were carried on in connection with the operations in respect of this highway. In case the scheme is extended, as it is supposed it will be, the projected line will leave the Siberian Railway at the station of Tam, near the head waters of the River Yeniassi, and it will be taken across North-West Mongolia to Ulianatai, and thence in a south-east direction to Peking. Such a line would shorten the way to Peking by 800 miles. The "Novoe Vremya" points out very clearly what is the object of these surveys. It says : "It seems to Russia's advantage to get the Northern Provinces of China within its sphere of influence, and to cut through them by a railway leading to Peking. In addition to certain political reasons, there are also commercial reasons which seem to Russia to be lucrative in building a railway across Mongolia just as has been done in Manchuria, and these considerations ought not to frighten Russia from even crossing the Gobi Desert. The Gobi will not, it is thought, present many constructional difficulties, but it will nevertheless be an arduous piece of work. The water is brackish, and in winter severe southerly gales sweep over the land. Nothing is known as yet as to when the line will be commenced, but there is little doubt that in the comparatively near future what has happened in Manchuria will happen in Mongolia, and that Russia's next advance into China will be via the Province of Sia-Kiang in the Northern Frontiers of India.

THIS YEAR'S NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

THE naval manœuvres this year point to operations being on a very big scale although matters have not yet taken very definite shape. Naval writers have for years been advocating for a test mobilization, and it is interesting to note that at last we seem likely to get one. Too little attention has been paid to our Naval Reserve in the past by the Admiralty, and it is surely time that some steps were taken to ascertain whether it would fulfil expectations in the event of such a demand for instance as our Army Reserve had to meet during the South African War. It would, of course, be impossible to call up the whole of the Royal Naval Reserve men, a large number of whom are at sea in merchantships, but the Royal Fleet Reserve, the Coastguard, and the pensioners liable to service can be mobilized, and, we understand, are to be. Not until the naval reserves have been placed under demand shall we know whether they will realize expectations. If any additional reason were necessary why our naval mobilizing machine should occasionally be set in full motion we have it in the fact that machinery that is never moved is bound to rust. On the understanding that it will be on the 6th July, Fleet Reserve Officers in all home dockyards are hard at work getting spare ships ready for commissioning.

THE Indian Political Service Dinner will be held in London on the 9th of June, at the Trocadero Restaurant. Mr. Austin Low of Messrs. Grindlay and Co., Parliament Street, is the Honorary Secretary.

A CONTEMPORARY is mistaken in its statement that the Royal Engineers are to be retained in India for twelve months from the date of giving notice of the desire to revert to the Home Establishment. They will be retained after the termination of the usual six months' notice only until relieved by other officers from home.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—It is on the cards to remove the workshops in connection with the arsenal at Ferozepore to Cossipore in order to avoid the expense of meeting an application for more suitable accommodation. The factory at Ferozepore has been undoubtedly a success. Only the other day the officer in charge received an expression of Government's satisfaction, and the Chief Mechanical Engineer was granted a reward for the saving that has accrued through his efforts in the manufacture and repair of signalling equipment. It would be regrettable if the Punjab lost this industry, least of all for the apparently inadequate reason of the cost of building. One would rather expect it to be encouraged and developed in this important military part of the country instead of being far removed from it. The wisdom of keeping ordnance and clothing factories down country, mostly in Bengal, is already much doubted, but now that a factory has well justified itself in the north, it would surely be in every sense a retrograde step to shift it to the south.

THE St. Albans Board of Guardians passed a resolution declining to pay the St. Albans city rate at present on the ground that it includes a special rate under the new Education Act. The decision was arrived at almost at the close of the meeting, after the majority of the Church members had left. The voting was : Nonconformists, eleven ; Churchmen, seven.

THE Earl of Mount Edgcumbe is about to become the recipient of a testimonial from the County of Cornwall in recognition of his conspicuous services to the county during many years, as Lord Lieutenant and Chairman of the Cornwall County Council since its establishment in 1888. His lordship, who has just been re-elected Chairman of the County Council, has intimated that he will not fill the chair again.

THE Earl of Dudley's Irish built 25-footer Fodhla, which was launched at Kingstown the other day, is to enter immediately upon her racing career. The Fodhla was christened by Miss Doyle, daughter of Mr. J. E. Doyle, the builder, and was decorated for the christening ceremony with her racing colours, purple and primrose. The Fodhla is beautifully finished, and looks very shapely in the water.

GREAT preparations are being made in Bergen in anticipation of Grieg's sixtieth birthday, which falls in June. It was from here that, on the advice of the great Norwegian violinist Ole Bull, Grieg's parents sent him to the Leipzig Conservatoire, Bull having been impressed with the "possibilities" of a child who before the age of nine had engaged in serious musical composition. It has been suggested that the present occasion might be suitably celebrated by the inauguration of a "Grieg Fund," and the idea has met with enthusiastic response, not only in the composer's native country, but also from numerous Norwegians resident abroad.

A NOTABLE feat has just been accomplished in the wildest part of Central Africa. Both Livingstone and Mackay, in their day-dreams, looked forward to the time when mission stations should be established right across the Dark Continent from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean. The Rev. George Grenfell, an intrepid present-day pioneer, has now been able to traverse the five hundred miles of hinterland by which the east and western stations have hitherto been divided. The outpost on Lake Albert may now be connected with that at Yakusu, if the Brussels authorities will grant the application of Mr. Grenfell for the cession or purchase of land for the new mission stations.

A VETERAN musician passed away the week the mail left in Glasgow in the person of Mr. Julius Seligmann, who was identified prominently with the rise of musical culture in that city. In his early days Mr. Seligmann, when a teacher of music in Hamburg, had as a pupil the husband of Jenny Lind. Subsequently he acted as first violinist in the Duke of Brunswick's private orchestra. On one occasion at Schwerin, where Mendelssohn was conducting the musical festival, the maestro was dissatisfied with the playing of the second violin, and, taking the instrument, Mendelssohn himself played it, Mr. Seligmann having the honour, which he ever afterwards cherished, of giving the lead to the great composer.

THERE is a belated echo of the Boer war in the latest St. Helena papers. An auctioneer advertises that he "will sell at Deadwood Camp, a large quantity of corrugated iron, old timber, and barbed wire." Deadwood Camp was the place where some four thousand prisoners-of-war were located. They were their advertisement peculiarly in St. Helena. A Government official notifies that—"Tenders will be received at the Castle for washing the Civil Hospital clothing and bedding." Another officer informs the public that—"There are in the Poor-House two middle-aged women who the Poor Relief Board will hire out as general servants." St. Helena's most illustrious resident is commemorated in the name of the main thoroughfare of its capital, Jamestown.

THE BULGARIAN ARMY.

A POPULAR AND EFFICIENT SYSTEM.

THE position of affairs in the Near East, says a writer in the "St. Janes's gazette," makes it important to consider the character and strength of the forces which if war were unhappily to break out might be called into the field

The Bulgarian Army may be regarded as one of the best organised and most efficient amongst those of the second-rate Powers, and its rank and file, at least, is considered by experts to be superior to that of any other Balkan State. The Bulgarian Army is, however, of comparatively recent origin, in that it sprang from the battalions of Bulgarian Volunteers which were organised in 1877 by the Russian Staff and co-operated with the Russian Army during the campaign of 1877-78. Military service is obligatory in Bulgaria, and even extends to all foreigners who have been resident in the country for a period of three years. In time of peace, the Bulgarian youth is called up to the colours when in his twentieth year, but in time of war, the age limit is put back two years, and though he serves only twenty-one months with the colours, the duration of military obligation extends for twenty-five years, through the reserves and militia bans.

The Bulgarian forces consist of the active or field army, divided into the active army and the active army reserve, the reserve army, and the militia comprising two bans. In time of peace the active army, but not its reserve is on a permanent footing, and the reserve army has permanent cadres, while the two bans of the militia have neither a permanent footing nor cadres ; for no actual service or training of the men of the two bans takes place except in time of war. The first ban of the militia may be used exceptionally to strengthen the field and reserve armies, but the second ban can only be employed for home defence.

The composition of the field army is as follows. The Infantry, "Pekhota," number twenty-four regiments, each of which has a peace establishment of two Battalions and a small transport squad, and a war establishment of four battalions and one transport company. Each battalion consists of four companies, whose war strength is three officers and 265 noncommissioned officers and men. The first nine regiments are crack corps, and bear titles after their honorary colonels, such as "Prince Alexanders, "Prince Boris's" Prince Ferdinand's," etc. The infantry are grouped in twelve brigades and six territorial divisions. They are armed with the 8·15in. Mannlicher magazine rifle, and short bayonet, of the 1895 pattern. This rifle gives an initial velocity, of 2,043 feet-seconds, and is sighted up to 2,133 yards while the magazine holds five cartridges which are charged by means of a clip. The uniform of the soldier comprises a black astrachan cap, the kalap, or, in undress, a dark green flat Russian cap, a dark-green double-breasted tunic, a long double-breasted great-coat of light brown Russian frieze, and loose short dark-green pantaloons, tucked into long boots. The latter are, as a rule, discarded on service and on the march for the national, hide sandal, with leg bandages. The officers are attired like the men, save that their flat Russian cap is peaked and has a coloured band, and that they have a red stripe to their pantaloon, while the colour of their great coat is light grey. They carry a Russian sword, slung over the right shoulder, edge to the rear, and have a sash of the national colours, white, green, and red, round the waist.

The cavalry which was reorganised in 1901, now comprises the Prince's bodyguard, of one squadron ; four regiments, each of four squadrons ; and six regiments, each of two squadrons. The Lifeguard squadron is always kept at war strength even with regard to horses and numbers fourteen officers and 309 non-commissioned officers and men. The peace footing of the remaining squadrons consists of five officers, 157 non-commissioned officers and men, and 100 horses, which in time of war is increased to 163 non-commissioned officers and men, and 104 horses. The cavalry is armed with Mannlicher carbine of the 1895 pattern, and sword. The uniform of the bodyguard is a red hussar tunic, with white braid and dark blue pantaloons with white stripes ; but that of the line squadrons is practically identical with the infantry, except that the kalap has a white plume. The horses are nearly all Hungarian animals, for those bred in Bulgaria are too small and weedy for military use. The Bulgarians themselves are but indifferent horsemen, hence this arm of the service is the least successful.

The artillery consists of six regiments of nine batteries each, giving a total of 324 field guns, nine six gun mountain batteries, three battalions of garrison artillery of five companies each, and five howitzer batteries. The war strength of a field battery is given as five officers, 182 non-commissioned officers and men, and 159 horses ; but details are lacking with regard to the war strength of the mountain and howitzer batteries and garrison artillery companies. The field gun is a 15-pounder C. L. Krupp gun of 3.42-inch calibre, dating from 1875, with a muzzle velocity of 1,562 feet seconds and a maximum range of 7,000 yards. Within the last two years, however, the Government have placed orders abroad for up-to-date equipment, their intention being to re-arm the field and mountain batteries with 2·95 Q.F. Creusort-Canet guns, throwing respectively a 14lb. and a 7lb. projectile, and to give the new howitzer batteries 4.7-inch B.L. Krupp ordnance of the 1894 pattern. At present the mountain batteries have a 7 pounder B.L. Krupp gun. The recent orders also include twenty-four 4·7-inch Q.F. Canet guns, mounted on mobile travelling carriages, and twenty-four 5·9-inch Canet field mortars. It is understood that several batteries of the new Q.F. field and mountain equipment have already been delivered. Owing to the shortage of suitable horses, the mountain artillery is "horsed" by Bulgarian ponies, while in time of war oxen would have to be utilised for the draught of the howitzer batteries and ammunition train. The artillery uniform consists of a dark green tunic, with black collars and cuffs, and dark blue pantaloons. The engineers comprise three batteries of four field companies each, the field telegraph company, the railway company, and the pontoon company. On a war footing the field and pontoon companies number two hundred men, and the railway and telegraph companies double that number. The establishment of auxiliary troops is complete, and consists of six military train companies, attached to the six field artillery regiments, six divisional hospitals, two artillery depot workshops, and two remount depots.

The reserve army comprises twelve reserve regiments of infantry of five companies each, the fifth company being for frontier duty, and four companies which are mere cadres; and six reserve divisions of field artillery, providing eighteen batteries. In time of peace the cadres for the reserve army muster only 6,000 men, who are officered mainly by ex-non-commissioned officers of the field army. The militia bans, which have no cadres in peace time, mobilise only in infantry battalions.

The Cobranje has lately voted the Budget for 1902. It amounts to 20,430,892 levas (the leva being the equivalent of the franc) against 20,327,020 levas of the preceding year. In addition to the above a special credit of 500,000 levas was voted for the grand manœuvres at Shipka. The budgetary strength of the army on a peace footing for the official year should amount to 2,430 officers and 43,000 non-commissioned officers and men. Whether, however, these figures will be actually attained must remain doubtful, especially as regards the number of officers. The latter have hitherto been invariably under the budget strength, and very young for their respective ranks.

On mobilisation the field army will consist of six infantry and one cavalry divisions. Each infantry division will comprise two brigades, each of twelve battalions—that is, eight of the active and four of the reserve army. The mobilisation of the first line will be able to be completed in ten days, and will place 144 battalions each 1,000 strong, in the field. Then, also, the mounted gendarmerie, forming twelve squadrons of eighty men each, will be utilised as divisional cavalry and the permanent garrison of Silistria, comprising six companies of fortress infantry and the pioneer company, which in time of peace is kept distinct from the field army, will be incorporated in the first line.

Finally, should Bulgaria be threatened with invasion, it is estimated that the mobilisation of the reserve army and the two militia bans would give the principality a grand armed strength of 5,434 officers, 296,677 non-commissioned officers and men, 41,776 horses, and 486 guns.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE GREAT MOTOR CAR RACE.

SPANISH GOVERNMENT FORBIDS RACING.

OBSTACLES ON THE ROAD.

M. MARCEL RENAULT'S DEATH.

LONDON, MAY 25.

The Spanish Government has forbidden motor car racing in its territory.

ALLAHABAD, MAY 26.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London, 25th May, says that in the Paris to Madrid motor race a car driven by an Englishman, Mr. Porter, overturned, pinning him and seriously burning him and killing his companion. Several cars, avoiding obstacles on the road, ran into ditches and trees flanking the roads.

M. Marcel Renault was thus killed, the fatalities, including four spectators, numbered twelve. The Minister of the Interior has stopped the race.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE EDUCATION BILL.

THE GOVERNMENT GIVING WAY.

FUNDAMENTAL CHANGE OF POLICY.

LONDON, MAY 25.

Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons this evening announced the withdrawal of Clause II. of the Education Bill, thus leaving the executive control entirely to the County Council and the local management to the Borough Councils.

This second fundamental change of policy concerning the principal measure of the Session which is the outcome of the recent narrow division in Committee on the Education Bill is regarded as weakening the Ministerial position.

INTER-COLONIAL DUTIES.

THE INTENTIONS OF THE OPPOSITION.

QUESTIONS TO BE ASKED.

LONDON, MAY 26.

The Opposition intend to call attention to Mr. Chamberlain's declaration of fiscal policy, and will press Mr. Balfour to say whether he and his colleagues share Mr. Chamberlain's view.

If it appears that Mr. Chamberlain spoke for the Government, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman will probably ask for an opportunity to discuss the whole question.

INDIA AND THIBET.

FRONTIER TRADE ARRANGEMENTS.

NEGOTIATIONS ON FOOT.

The "Times" Peking correspondent says that the Chinese Resident in Thibet is apparently endeavouring by roundabout methods to induce the Thibetans to accept some frontier trade arrangements with India for the negotiation of which an Indian Commissioner has crossed the frontier.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 26.

The "Times'" Peking report to the effect that an Indian Commissioner has crossed the Thibet frontier is premature. Negotiations, it is true has been going on for months about trade relations with Thibet, but up to the present no Commission has been sanctioned.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GREAT MEETING OF INDIANS AT CAPETOWN.

PROTEST AGAINST TOWN COUNCIL BILL.

LONDON, MAY 26.

A great meeting of Indians has been held at Capetown to protest against the proposed Town Council Bill establishing locations for Indians.

THE BLANKET SCARE.

AN INVESTIGATION ORDERED.

Mr. Brodrick, in the House of Commons, said that the sale of disused blankets in South Africa was contrary to special orders, and he had ordered an investigation.

RELEASE OF THE SULTAN'S MISSION.

RETURNING TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

The Sultan's Mission has been released by the Albanians from the Russo-Servian Monastery at Dechani, and are returning to Constantinople.

THE YUNNAN OUTBREAK.

MERELY A LOCAL TROUBLE.

Reuter (Peking) says that the outbreak in Yunnan is merely local and not serious.

THE LABOUR QUESTION IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that Government had not sanctioned nor supported the importation of Asiatics for the Transvaal mines.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF ALIENS.

LASCARS TO BE FREE.

The Departmental Committee on the Mercantile Marine have completed their report, and found there is no doubt as to the decrease in British seamen and the increase in foreigners and Asiatics, but the objections to foreign seamen do not apply to the employment of lascars and other British Asiatics.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 26.

The Mercantile Marine committee of the Board of Trade will recommend restrictions in the employment of aliens, but the absolute freedom of lascars.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE DERBY BETTING.

LONDON, MAY 26.

The following is the latest betting on the Derby:—

4 to 6 on Rocksand.
100 to 15 on Vinicius.
7 to 1 on Flotsam.
7 to 1 on Mead.
20 to 1 on Rabelais.
33 to 1 on Kroonstad.
50 to 1 on Aceful.
50 to 1 on Chancer.
100 to 1 on Engarde.
100 to 1 on Great Dame Colt.
100 to 1 on Japan.
100 to 1 on Flying Prince.

VINICIUS BEATEN AT CHANTILLY.

A STARTER IN THE DERBY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 26.

M. Edmond Blanc's colt Vinicius was unplaced at Chantilly on Sunday, but he is expected to run at Epsom in the Derby.

PROGRESS OF THE MONSOON.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION STATIONS.

SIMLA, MAY 26.

This week telegrams from Mauritius, Zanzibar, and Seychelles show the pressure somewhat lower than it should be, but a ship which has arrived at Seychelles from Madagascar reports unusually strong Trade Winds. Muscat and Kodaikanal have been added this week to the meteorological observing stations. The first named will enable storms during the monsoon period to be traced across the Arabian Sea; and the second, being at an elevation of 7,688 feet, will help regarding the observations of the higher strata of the atmosphere.

COLONEL MAHON'S MISSION.

FIVE FATAL CASES FROM TYPHUS.

Typhus fever is now prevailing in Seistan villages and five fatal cases have occurred in the camp of Colonel Mahon's Mission. Unpleasantness of life under canvas there may be judged from the fact that meteorological records show 104 degrees in the shade and 207 in the sun by the solar radiation thermometer.

CASES OF SNAKEBITE.

Two snakebite cases have occurred in the Mission camp. Neither, however, proved fatal.

DROWNING FATALITY.

One of the native clerk attached to the Mission has been drowned by his horse being carried away in Rudi-Seistan river.

MULES FOR MACHINE GUNS.

SMALL BORE RIFLES FOR INDIAN TROOPS.

The mules required for the machine gun section in battalions of British and Native Infantry detailed for the field army have now been provided, and the Government of India have sanctioned the addition of fourteen men to the field service strength of British and Native Infantry battalion. To furnish gun detachments and drivers the men are to be obtained from the present peace establishment of regiments.

The whole of the balance of the 31,000 small-bore rifles required for armament in India is to be sent out if possible this season; the old pattern is to be supplied so far as available this year and any remainder in the new pattern early next year.

SIMLA RACES.

At the races to-day there was a large gathering. H. E. the Viceroy, Lady Curzon, and Lord Kitchener were amongst those present. The following are the results:—

BEGINNERS' PLATE.

Rocksand 1
Wainfleet 2
Peninsular 3

CLUB STAKES.

Sweetheart 1
Shahjehan 2
Dingo 3

JAKKO STAKES.

Jeanaroo ..... } Dead
Greymist ..... } heat.

In the run off Jeanaroo won.

CURZON PLATE.

Euphrates 1
Shelter 2

POLO SCURRY.

Peninsular 1
Ruby 2

A SHIKAR ACCIDENT.

POONA, MAY 23.

Another shikar accident happened to European lads who went out on a shikar expedition from Poona on Sunday last. The lads were five in number, namely, Earnest Walker and his young brother, Walter Luxa, and Charles Hopkins and his young brother. They left Poona by a late train on Sunday night for Walhe station on the Southern Mahratta Railway, 41 miles from Poona, and reached there at 2 o'clock in the morning. After a short stay on the platform they proceeded to a village which was seven miles away. While passing near the temple they met a pariah dog. Walker and his companion shot him. The villagers gathered in large numbers and demanded Rs. 25 as compensation. Walker, Luxa, and young Hopkins were detained until the money was forthcoming. They were taken to a temple and kept there under the surveillance of the villagers and the patel of the village although they offered to go to the police and let the case be examined. After a time they agreed to send the youngest of the three, Hopkins back with a chit to Poona, asking for money. The eldest Hopkins and young Walker had in the meantime got off in another direction. Not finding others return to Poona Walker and Luxa had to remain in the temple, and only managed to escape at about 10 o'clock in the night whilst their watchers fell asleep. To avoid re-capture they walked to Jejuri station, ten miles from Walhe and were able to catch the morning train and arrived at Poona in the morning.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, MAY 25.

The following Native Mountain Battery reliefs are sanctioned to take place next cold weather:—Abbotabad Battery, from Abbotabad to Miranshah and Wana, relieving the Pesahwar Battery, which goes to Bannu, while the Guzerat Battery goes from Bannu to Abbotabad, and a section of the Hazara Battery moves from Nowahera to relieve the section now in Chitral.

Brevet-Major Barchard, 2nd East Surreys, has been selected for appointment to the Army Pay Department.

LORD CURZON'S PERIOD OF OFFICE.

QUESTION OF AN EXTENSION.

ATTITUDE OF THE HOME GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 26.

The "Indian Daily News'" correspondent, wiring from London on May 25th, said that the Home Government will not be unfavourable to an extension of Lord Curzon's time, but are disinclined to propose legislation enabling the Viceroy to visit England. The Cabinet on general grounds desire such an alteration of the law, but fear Parliamentary opposition. Moreover, practically the whole of the India Council will object.

THE TILAK CASE.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

POONA, MAY 26.

The Commission on Tilak's case was resumed at Aurangabad to day. Mr. Hartley, Mill Engineer, deposed that he did not remember having seen a high class lady visiting the Mill.

Mr. Ganesh Mahadeo, pleader, said he was Kharparde's friend, and was interested in the adoption. At his instance he was present at Shastri's meeting, where a verbal giving and taking of Jaganath was gone through. Accused was consulted about the draft adoption deed at the pleaders' meeting. He stated that the adoption deed in original and the duplicate and Tai's letter to Bhaoo Sahib's father were signed by her. Jaganath was also placed on Tai Maharaj's lap.

The Commission will assemble to-morrow.

THE POONA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

The following are the details of to-day's play:—

Bantam Weights, 2nd round,—In the last round Dr. Millar, "L" Battery, R. H. A., was knocked down. Thus Private Scurr, Suffolk Regiment, won in the first round. Private Cotton, Warwickshires, knocked down Private Black, Lincoln Regiment, who got up before time but gave in in the 2nd round. Immediately Dr. Neat, "G" Battery, R. H. A., knocked down Private Bowyer, The Buffs. Thus Neat wins. The fight between Private Higgins, York and Lancaster Regiment, and Lance-Corporal Blackman, 10th Hussars, was a well contested one. Higgins won on points.

Light Weights, 2nd round—The fight between Gunner Deavy, 40th Battery, R. F. A., and Private Titt, Wiltshire Regiment, was won by Private Titt on points. Corporal Young 15th Hussars, was given a win when Lance Corporal Smith, 1st Devons did not answer the call. The fight between Dr. Thomas, 55th Battery, R. F. A., and Corporal Blake was a good one. Thomas played skilfully and won on points.

Officers' Competition—Lieutenant McMillan, of the Gordon Regiment, knew some science of boxing and began chasing Lieutenant Guy Lee, of the Buffs, round the ring, and in the 3rd round Lee gave in, after receiving a left handed one from McMillan.

Middle Weights, 2nd round—Private Cundwick scratched, and a win was given to Private Stephenson, of the Gordons. Private Holloway, Royal Fusiliers, was disqualified on account of his hitting continuously when Sergeant Smith, 10th Hussars, was on the floor. The seconds intervened and took him forcibly to his corner. The fight between Bombardier Gibson, 12th Battery, R. F. A., and Private Elliott, the Buffs, was indecisive, and another round was given. Good science was exhibited by both of them. Gibson won on points. The fight between Gunner Jones, R. G. A., and Gunner Chapman, "G." Battery, R. H. A., was a good one. Gunner Jones won on points.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

R. A. (COLABA) vs. ROYAL SCOTS.

On the Oval last evening an interesting game was played in connection with the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament between the teams of the R. A. (Colaba) and the Royal Scots. The first stages of the game were all in favour of the Gunners. They quickly got to business, and their forward rank combining splendidly, completely beat the defence of the Scots and scored two minutes after the commencement of the play. Play went to mid field for a time, but five minutes later a long hit right across the wings saw the ball again within the Scots' "25," and the inside left rushing up put in a clever goal; the score thus being two to nil in favour of the Gunners before the game had been in progress ten minutes. Subsequently the Royal Scots woke up, and for the greater part of the period remaining before half time the ball was in the Gunners' circle. They were, however, weak in shooting, and on the other hand the defence of the Royal Artillery was remarkably safe. Half time arrived with the score:—Royal Artillery 2 goals, Royal Scots nil.

After the resumption the Scots again got to work, and for twenty minutes played a very tight game. The defence of the Gunners was, however, still equal to all emergencies. Once the Scots had particularly hard lines, getting the ball through by means of a shot which was taken only a foot outside the circle. They were pulled up when running strong several times by the off-side rule, and eventually the Gunners again broke through and scored by means of a beautiful shot hit in by their centre forward. Play was even for the remainder of the game, and time came with the score:—Royal Artillery 3 goals, Royal Scots nil.

19TH BOMBAY INFANTRY vs. E. AND F. Cos., N. STAFFORD REGIMENT.

This tie was originally to have been decided on Wednesday last but owing to the storm was abandoned on that date after about ten minutes' play in which the native team scored one goal. The two elevens again faced each other on the Cooperage yesterday afternoon when a fine and most equally balanced struggle resulted. Play was very fast throughout and the attacks by either team delivered with determination, the native regiment playing if anything the best passing game, and in consequence having somewhat the better of the attack, while for the Staffords the backs and especially their goal-keeper played a sure and safe defence. The first half close with no score, but early in the second period the 19th invaded the Staffords' circle in force, and after sending in two shots which were well returned broke down the European team's defence with a third assault. The centre forward of the 19th directly afterwards made a good run and again invading the circle sent in the second goal for the native regiment. After another ten minutes had elapsed the combined company team of Europeans surprised the spectators by rushing the struggle to the other end of the ground and by two well placed shots equalising the game. Neither team being able to add to their score up to the end of the first hour's play a further ten minutes was allowed, on which the 19th lost two possible chances. As no change was recorded in the score the draw will be replayed this morning.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY vs. R. F. A.

The Bombay Education Society met the 62nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, on the Marine Lines Maidan yesterday evening. The former played with a considerable amount of dash, the Artillery goal being under attack for the whole of the game. Shortly after the commencement of the match Lieutenant Christie of the Artillery team met with an accident, being struck below his right eye by a hard-hit ball. Immediately after the accident the Society scored their first goal and before half time was called they had two goals to their credit against one to their opponents. On the resumption the Society had everything their own way adding four more goals to their score, thus achieving an easy victory. When time came the score stood at six goals for the Society against one for the Artillery.

The following tie will be played this evening:—

Wednesday, 27th—Bombay Education Society vs 1st Infantry, H. C., Cooperage, 5-10 p.m.

Wednesday, 27th—17th Bombay Infantry vs. Cathedral Old Boys "A." Team, Oval, 5-10 p.m.

Wednesday, 27th—19th Bombay Infantry vs. Staffords, "E. and F." Company, Marine Lines 5-10 p.m.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

OPENING OF THE CRICKET SEASON.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE WALK.

ROWING, POLO, AND GOLF.

LONDON, MAY 8.

MAY has come with April weather, and we are yet in the border land between winter and spring. So far, although the Surrey team have been active with a trial game and two first-class matches against London County, and Hayward has made the first hundred of the season, there has been no serious cricket. But to-day with the Warwickshire v. Surrey match at the Oval the season should begin in earnest. Rather singularly, the last county match of 1902 was between the same counties at the Oval, and Surrey then gained an unexpectedly easy victory over their visitors. The Surrey men shaped poorly against their reserve sixteen last week, but they seem already to have discovered a really promising and much-needed player in Jackson, the young Mitcham slow blower, who worked destruction amongst the first eleven and London County. The fecundity of the village of Mitcham in the production of cricketers is almost unique. Two centuries ago it was the greatest cricket nursery in the land, and all through the last twenty years it has provided a continuous stream of players for the first-class field. With Crawford no longer available, Abel in poor health, and Jephson and Dowson only occasional assistants, there certainly seems room in the Surrey team for new and good men. The county has not had a first-rate medium-pace bowler since the days of Lohmann, and one hopes that Jackson will fulfil his remarkable early promise and supply the want. In the second half of the week Nottinghamshire meet the M. C. C. at Lord's, Lancashire open their season at the Crystal Palace, and Surrey are again engaged at the Oval, this time against Hampshire. Of course the great thing of the week for cricketers will be the meeting of the M. C. C. on Wednesday to determine the question of the width of the wicket. The new proposal has by this time been sufficiently debated all over the country, and it will probably engage the attention of a very full meeting. A majority of two-thirds will be necessary for an alteration of the present rule. Although the new proposal has the official favour of the M. C. C. Committee, one can hardly bring oneself to believe that it stands a reasonable chance of success. The M. C. C. has in the past usually been conservative rather than revolutionary. An alteration in the laws of the game which would to some extent antiquate a good deal of cricket history is not likely to be much to the taste of the large number of members who belong to the older generation of cricketers.

Although we are not to have the excitement of an Australian programme in 1903 the season will not be entirely domestic in character. The Gentlemen of Philadelphia, after a somewhat long interval, are again to pay us a visit, and as their team is said to be much the best we have as yet had from the other side of the Atlantic its progress ought to be interesting. In J. B. King, the American "swerver," the side will contain a player who is thought by some to be one of the deadliest bowlers of the day, and such men as Lister, Patterson, Bohlen, and Thayer ought to make a powerful batting backbone. Lister, who came over years ago as a schoolboy was even then a first-class batsman. America, it is not to be forgotten, has in the past turned out elevens which have been equal to beating the then strength of Australia, and though the programme of the coming team is a decidedly stiff one, including as it does matches with nearly all the first-class counties and the two Universities, it is pretty certain to achieve a creditable record. Unfortunately the game does not flourish much in America outside the great Quaker city, and it will probably be long before the course of empire in cricket follows out Bishop Berkeley's prophecy and takes its way westward. The very unusual incident in the opening of the season is the fact that no fewer than five of the counties have to appoint new captains for the campaign. Warwickshire will in all probability take the field to-day under the captaincy for the first time of J. F. Byrne, the famous Rugby football international; C. J. Kortright successor H. G. Owen as leader of Essex; E. M. Sprot is to captain Hampshire, in the place of C. Robson; and the places of J. R. Mason, for Kent, and of D. L. A. Jephson require to be filled. Kent's loss in the regular assistance of Mason is, of course, quite irreparable, for the old Winchester captain is probably the best cricketer the county has had in this generation. Like another great amateur, P. F. Warner, he has been exceedingly unlucky in not having quite succeeded in getting into the All England eleven. For some reason he has seldom happened to show his best form against Australian opposition, and when he went out to Australia he was not successful after he had scored a brilliant century in the first match at Adelaide. The Surrey leadership, until Dowson is able to appear for the county, seems pretty certain to be in professional hands. Dowson, who has not quite fulfilled his Harrow promise, has still added greatly to his reputation by his recent brilliant performances in Australia, and he should prove one of the most prominent players of the season of 1903. Though still at Cambridge, he has had cricket experience enough to lead any side, for he was in the Harrow eleven at the age of fifteen.

Lancashire's engagement with London County, though a welcome addition to the programme, is, of course, merely a trial game before the first championship fixture at Leicester next week. In the past the Leicestershire matches have generally been regarded rather lightly, but it will hardly be wise to take such a view of them this year, for Gill and Crawford are sure to make a considerable difference in the strength of the Midlanders. Lancashire supporters, without prematurely raising their hopes so high as the championship, may reasonably look forward to the season with confidence. The assistance of Garnett will add stability to the already strong batting of the team, and it is not too optimistic to hope for high results from the regular appearance of the old Marlborough batsman, R. H. Spooner. After Littlewood's bowling at the end of last season we have good reason to suppose that he will prove an exceedingly valuable recruit in what has been termed the attacking department, and though A. C. MacLaren does not seem to anticipate startling things from Barnes this year, the All England bowler is pretty certain at least to prove more effective than he was last year. Webb, on his day, is as deadly with the ball as any other bowler, and with Ranson, Hollows, and Sharp also available the attack ought never to be much at a loss. Sharp rather fell away last season, owing chiefly to the continual wet wickets, but with that finer weather which the prophets tell us we must expect he should get a return of his better form. The first appearance of the team at Old Trafford will be next Tuesday week, when Warwickshire are to be met. Mr. A. N. Hornby will to-day and to-morrow captain a side against Nantwich district at Nantwich, and he will have with him Messrs. A. H. Hornby, F. H. Hollins, A. C. MacLaren, J. M. Hulton, and Albert Ward, Paul, Kermode, G. Littlewood, W. Cuttell, Barnes, and C. Smith, the wicket-keeper. For the match at the Crystal Palace against London County the team selected is as follows: A. C. MacLaren (captain), F. H. Hollins, A. H. Hornby, R. H. Spooner, and Ward, Sharp, Ranson, Kermode, Littlewood, Webb, Blomeley, and Cuttell (reserve). The selection of Hollins and Hornby is probably made because of their good play in India with the Oxford Authentics, Hollins, it will be remembered, closed the tour with the excellent batting average of 47.3 and A. H. Hornby with one of 40.3. Of course, as Hollins modestly admits, cricket in India is different from the strain of county cricket in England. The selection of Kermode, the young Australian, who will not be qualified for Lancashire till June next year, was not entirely unexpected, and it is said that "W. G." is pleased at the prospect of giving Kermode another opportunity of distinguishing himself. Blomeley is the wicket-keeper from Moorside Oldham, whose trial for the county we anticipated some weeks since.

When the brokers trek to Brighton comes to be examined off it is more of a popular interest only second to that of the Derby or the 'Varsity Boat Race. But if that popularity grows, as grow it must, it will take a deal of co-ordinate activity to bring the road thoroughly under the jurisdiction of the race officials. More than once a tram combined with a Croydon crowd to close the way, and this produced delays under which the competitors could hardly help but chafe. In the days of Rodney Stone the Brighton road was ruled by the autocratic whip of the coachie, but for the greater part of yesterday it was like a fair, and the competitors had to squeeze in between motors and vehicles as best they could. Fortunately, these disciples of the peripatetic philosophy were all good-humoured. One was greeted at the cross-roads, Redhill, with some remark or other by a thoughtless friend. He replied serenely, I'll be back in a minute, and ploughed on doggedly with thirty miles still in front. It was raining cats and dogs as the singleted stragglers passed the Wheatsheaf there, but their fine optimism was well reflected in the packed avenue of faces lining the route. This matter of style in walking was an endless theme of interest to us who followed the race from start to finish. The competitors showed as much variety in their gait as did their faithful henchmen, who supported them alternately with encouragement and egg-and-milk. For each hero had his own particular bottle-holder. One young patrician had the family motor to dog his footsteps, and pretty nearly the family larder packed inside it, if not the family cellar. He dropped out pretty early, a victim to this friendly over-solicitude. Mr. Schwabacher seemed to earn Mr. Roosevelt's admiration by living the strenuous life, but he kept his rather laboured form up to the end, and a friendly cycle with a trailer kept him well in view. Mr. Bodell threw his head well back and seemed to disdain the mire he had to wade through; and of the two comparative veterans, Messrs. Pennell and Pawle, the latter looked exactly like one of those classic heroes in cricket who wore top-hats and air of imperturbable dignity. He is 13 stone and forty-eight years of age, and more than won the silver cup they gave him.

The seriousness of the event took country spectators by surprise. They had looked for a breathless and fretful puffing match between middle-aged gentlemen who had never done a serious walk before. In that the beholders were disappointed, for various as the competitors were in costume and appearance, they showed a remarkably high average of "form," and many of the younger men looked as if they had only just left the fives courts of our public schools. The brothers Nicholas were generally admired for their game and easy style, though Mr. E. F. Broad, the winner, was perhaps the only arrival at the Brighton Aquarium who wore a confident smile. He does not drink or smoke, and has only lately taken to walking in earnest. Broad, in reply to my enquiry, said he felt "fit as a fiddle," but the other leaders showed evident signs of exhaustion. He smiled when one of his admirers suggested that the Brighton road should be re-christened "Broad street" in his honour. One well-known figure on the road was Mr. George Lacy Hillier, cycling in a conspicuous scarlet waistcoat, and watching over a prominent competitor. Another notable worthy was Mr. Edmund Payne, the popular comedian, himself an old record-holder, and as much at home on the Surrey roads as upon the boards of the Gaiety. In reply to a flying query as to his impressions of the event, he laughed and answered, "Lots to say if I wasn't so wet." One or two physicians kept up with the walkers, apart from the medical men provided by the stewards, and there was no lack of stimulant and assistance as soon as any man fell out. This sort of thing happened chiefly near Coulsdon, perhaps the least attractive section of the road and again up the long slope leading to Handcross Hill. This, or rather earlier, was where Mr. Hare Duke gave way to a crick in the muscle of the calf. A figure which would have excited general interest, if he had kept going, was a worthy bent on walking in his socks—a bootless errand, which he soon abandoned. A figure of more interest throughout than many in more comfortable garb was Mr. Pringle, who not being a stockbroker, was disqualified for prizes. He had committed himself in conversation to the belief that a quick-pace walk to Brighton might be done in ordinary attire, and he ploughed through accordingly, to the intense amusement of the bystanders. He is another example of a man undertaking a hard physical strain without previous training. He went through the war in a Kentish regiment, played football on Thursday, and looked as pink and fresh as ever when the day's work was over. So much by way of passing notes and recollections of a unique occasion, one which has never had an event to compare with it for the enthusiasm it has aroused. Let us hope that none of the participants will suffer any lasting effects from the weather; and let it be put on record that the best way to do the walk to Brighton is by motor car.

A feature of the policy pursued by the Ranelagh Club is the practice of placing the management of its affairs in the hands of gentlemen thoroughly conversant with the matters that will require their attention. This plan was steadfastly adhered to when a week ago the club polo committee was reconstituted. The following were elected members: Colonel De Lisle, C.B., Major Stanley Barry, D.S.O. (10th Hussars), Captain L. C. D. Jenner, and Captain the Hon. Reginald Ward (R. H. G.) They are representatives of important interests. Colonel De Lisle, for example, will look after the welfare of the Cavalry; Major Barry is the secretary of the Inter-Regimental Polo Tournament and of the Aldershot Club; Captain Jenner, one of the famous four who beat the American team at Ranelagh on June 10, may be said to represent the front-rank players, while the Hon. R. Ward will assert the claims of the Household Cavalry. It would have been difficult to make a better selection. Hurlingham has been the recognized headquarters of the game, and the Hurlingham Polo Committee have exercised, with the tacit consent of all devotees, a control over it very much akin to that which the M.C.C. has over cricket, or the Royal and Ancient Club at St. Andrews has over golf. Most people were perfectly satisfied with this arrangement; the members of the Ranelagh Club assuredly were. We are, however, living in an age in which representative institutions are considered by many people to be essential to the happiness of the human race. Actuated, no doubt, by a desire to move with the times, the Hurlingham authorities have promulgated a scheme designed to meet the craving for elective government. It is a well-meant effort, but, in the opinion of many, marred by serious defects. In the first place, it is stipulated that the outside organizations who have been granted the right of nominating representatives must select no man who is not a member of the Hurlingham Club. In practice this restriction is not one that is likely to cause much hardship or inconvenience; theoretically, it is indefensible, say the critics. The contention is that if representative government is to be introduced at all the choice of the electorate should be unfettered. The part of the scheme to which many people object most strongly is, however, the clause that specifies the number of representatives which the bodies taken into fellowship are to be allowed to nominate. They are asking why eight seats should be allocated to members of the old Hurlingham Polo Committee, three to members of the County Polo Association, two to representatives of the Army Polo Committee, and only one to a nominee of the Ranelagh Club. At the present time more polo is played at Ranelagh than at Hurlingham. The former is fortunate in the facilities it is able to offer to members, and in every respect its title to a place in the highest rank is unquestionable. The Ranelagh Committee have so far not availed themselves of the privilege of nominating a member of the new governing body directly to represent their interests. As a matter of fact, however, the majority of those who have been elected by Hurlingham and the other organizations are members of Ranelagh.

A curious legal point has arisen out of a charitable scheme evolved by "Motoring Illustrated." That enterprising journal suggested that offers of cars for the use of convalescent patients in the London hospitals would be welcome. In response to this appeal several cars were forthcoming. Then it was pointed out that if an accident arose through a child being put into a motor-car, the hospital authorities might be sued for damages, so to avoid this, the parents of selected patients must give their consent to the motor-car trips.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

His Excellency the Governor will hold a Levee at the Council Hall, Poona, on Monday, 29th June 1903, at 4-30 p. m.

All Civil, Naval and Military Officers and other gentlemen, European and Native, who have attended Levees held by his Excellency the Governor and who desire to attend the Levee, are requested to notify their wish to the Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor by letter addressed to Government House, Ganesh Khind, between the 10th and 20th June 1903, after which time applications cannot be entertained.

The letter should state the name, place of residence, and address in Poona, and the office rank, profession or occupation of the writer, and should be very legibly written.

The cards to be presented at the Levee will be issued by the Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor and will be transmitted by post or messenger on or before the 25th June 1903, to the address in Poona of the officers and gentlemen who are permitted to attend the Levee.

Officers and gentlemen wearing uniform should appear in full dress: gentlemen not wearing uniform should appear in morning dress.

Clergymen being University Graduates and other gentlemen entitled to wear robes or gowns on account of Judicial or Academical office or status should appear in such robes or gowns.

Officers of Regiments and Batteries are requested to pass by collectively: the Native officers to be presented by their Commanding Officers.

The carriages of gentlemen who have the Private Entree will set down at the main entrance. All other carriages will set down at the east door.

TAXATION IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A suspicion has lately been gaining ground in the minds of the native public in India that Lord Curzon is not, after all, sincere in the sympathy he has professed for India and the Indians. This suspicion has been excited to a great extent by the controversies, raised by the report of the Education Commission. But the latest act of the Viceroy, as reflected in the refusal of the Secretary of State for India to repeal the cotton duties, shows that the suspicion is groundless. It can be imagined, how difficult it must have been to withstand the pressure brought to bear upon the India Office by Lancashire; but that immense difficulty has been faced, and overcome by Lord Curzon; and it is highly creditable to his statesmanship that he did not yield, and even persuaded the India Office not to yield, to the pressure of the representatives of the rich cotton industries of Lancashire.

Considering that thousands of poor Indians have died from plague and famine during the last several years, it is highly desirable that their means of subsistence should be enlarged as much as possible by reduction or remission, if possible, of taxes which press upon them directly or indirectly. The reduction, therefore, of the salt tax is an efficient measure calculated to bring about this result. But there are other duties also—notably Abkari duties—which may well be reduced, in the interest of the matter. For a long period Messrs. Wachha and Dantra made a vigorous attack in the columns of your journal years ago on the Abkari policy of Government. And a strong clamour was raised by them, and has been continued by others ever since with the object of bringing about a reduction of the duty on toddy, and placing it within the free and unrestrained reach of the masses. But the revenue from the liquor traffic has been so tempting that the Government do not find it in their heart to disturb that fruitful and copious source of income. However, Lord Curzon may still see his way to granting to the poorest classes of the Indian people this urgently needed measure of relief, making toddy so cheap that it may be freely and abundantly consumed by them. And before the poorest in the land are relieved of such burdens, of which no future historian of British India will speak with pride or pleasure, the middle and rich classes have no right to demand relief from their own burdens. They are the classes, who have benefited mostly if not exclusively by the British rule in India, and must therefore, pay sufficiently for it—which they are hardly doing, the brunt of the burden falling on the labouring and agricultural classes. The income tax, which touches their pockets only, did not require to be reduced, and no other taxes, affecting them should be reduced, until the burden on the masses is fully lightened—by a still further reduction of the salt duty, and by reduction of duty on toddy and of such other duties and taxes. And Lord Curzon will earn the deepest gratitude of the voiceless millions of India, if, by reducing such duties, he leave the masses happier, and materially better off, more protected against starvation and disease than he found them, when he assumed the reins of his exalted office,—Yours &c.,

R. K. DADACHANJI.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MAY 26.

Tuesday.—Pressure changes have again been very irregular in Upper India, North-east India and the Central Provinces, and low pressure area is shown to-day over the eastern districts of the Central Provinces. Light to moderate rain has been received in Assam, the greater part of Bengal and West Satpurah, and local showers in Burma, the Upper India Hills, Central India, Central Provinces, Konkan and the adjacent districts. Malegaon has received four inches; Bombay, and Burdwan three; Barisal 1 1-2; Mergui, Savoy, Chittagong, Julpa guri, one and a half inches; and Cherapoonjee, Poona, Khandwa, Pachmarhi, Cuttack one inch. Conditions are still unsettled and thunderstorms are probable in areas of irregular pressure changes. Storm in the Arabian Sea has filled up and winds are returning to normal in direction and are decreasing in strength at coast stations. Pressure has grown very briskly in Ceylon and the south-east peninsula, perhaps indicating early recommencement of rain in West Ceylon.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE steamer Kinley, Captain F. H. Parker, which arrived in harbour on the 25th instant, from Calcutta, experienced from Colombo squally and unsettled weather. The steamer Imaum, Captain S. Penberthy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, met with moderate wind with fine weather. The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s steamer Mozaffari, Captain T. L. Moxsey, which arrived in Harbour on Monday evening from Jeddah reports having encountered for the last four days, strong W. N. W. Breeze with S. S. W. Set daily and confused Sea, 200 miles west of Bombay. The s.s. Ernest Simons, which arrived in Bombay on the 25th reports as follows:—Left Aden, 20th at night, E.S.E. winds to E.N.E. fresh sea calm, in the Gulf of Aden. On the 22nd calm, very fine weather. On the 23rd at about 700 miles from Bombay met with W.S.W. W.N.W. Winds with kept on till daybreak of the 25th when they abated. At 2 p.m. at about 10 miles from land, a brisk shower of rain. The steamer Alboin, Captain Curtis, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, &c., reports having experienced on the 13th May moderate wind and sea with cloudy weather and similar weather throughout the passage.

THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

The B. B. and C. I. Railway telegraph line between Bombay and Surat, which was damaged by the storm, has not yet been repaired and the direct communication does not yet been restored. The Ahmedabad mail and the passenger trains arrived in Bombay yesterday morning half an hour behind the schedule time.

PARTIAL COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE.

The west wall and staircase of a two storeyed house, belonging to one Cawasjee Byramjee and situated in De Lisle Road, collapsed on Monday in consequence of the heavy rain. The house was fully inhabited by about 150 tenants, all of whom

escaped unhurt with the exception of a woman named Apejabai, who was slightly injured. She was, it appears, washing at the tap on the first floor, when the accident happened and she was precipitated to the ground with the debris.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla	Esplade.	Fort.	Colaba
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts
Previously registered.....	6 76	4 30	7 35	7 96
Tuesday, May 26.....	00 00	2 53	00 00	00 00
Total	6 76	6 83	7 13	7 96
Total fall to May 26, 1902...	00 00	00 00	00 00	00 00
Total fall to May 26, 1901...	00 00	00 00	00 00	00 00

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

KEMP AND CO. LD.

	In. Cts.
From 6 a. m. to 6 a.m. 26th May	2 50

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 5 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 26TH MAY.

STATIONS.	Pressure reduced to sea level.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 5 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·532	SE	3	108·4	76·9	46	0·08	2·05	— 2·39
Simla	29·5 4	I	7	109·3	85·5	51	...	0·28	— 2·33
Delhi	29·534	SE	9	101·2	79·0	42	...	1·10	— 2·20
Agra	29·553	SE	3	103·0	83·9	38	...	0·33	— 1·26
Cawnpore	29·578	E	4	103·9	79·6	54	...	0·12	— 2·08
Allahabad	29·571	WNW	5	105·6	83·2	47	...	0·22	— 2·09
Thansi	29·599	SSW	6	104·8	85·2	64	...	0·34	— 1·71
Jacobabad	29·598	Calm	2	116·1	81·6	49	...	0·33	— 0·43
Karachi	29·550	WSW	11	96·4	82·7	82	...	0·92	— 0·69
Jeypore	29·598	WSW	4	111·2	80·6	42	...	0·26	— 1·40
Ajmere	29·538	SW	11	105·4	81·5	48	...	0·65	— 1·29
Deesa	29·564	S	18	109·1	81·6	67	...	0·19	— 0·51
Ahmedabad	29·605	SW	6	107·3	81·6	61	...	0·27	— 0·42
Surat	29·606	SW	14	102·3	79·8	63	...	0·20	— 0·46
Dhanoor	29·618	WSW	21	103·5	81·3	67	...	0·09	— 1·15
Dwarka	29·598	WSW	19	99·9	82·2	79	...	0·07	—
Rajkot	29·615	WSW	11	108·4	76·6	58	...	0·42	— 0·27
Bhavnagar	29·622	SW	11	102·1	7	70	...	0·49	— 0·23
Veraval	29·655	WSW	11	86·6	82·2	86	...	2·37	+ 1·66
Neemuch	29·621	W	4	102·0	75·2	66	0·10	0·27	— 1·05
Indore	29·633	W	4	99·3	71·8	51	0·22	0·22	+ 1·84
Nagpur	29·658	S	14	93·4	72·1	71	3·27	7·40	+ 4·59
Jubulpore	29·672	W.	5	85·0	71·1	95	0·28	2·22	— 0·80
Mochanagar	29·641	SE	6	93·6	72·3	62	0·24	7·14	+ 4·94
Chanda	29·651	NNW	6	89·7	69·6	86	1·02	4·76	+ 2·39
Raipur	29·596	S	6	10·4	77·2	55	...	4·51	— 1·23
Nagpur	29·686	S	5	10·7	79·6	62	...	4·23	+ 0·81
Amraoti	29·601	S	12	97·7	79·5	79	0·22	5·73	+ 0·24
Akola	29·614	W	11	95·9	69·8	90	0·48	3·59	+ 1·03
Surat	29·666	SW	12	98·7	70·5	79	0·02	1·26	— 0·12
Malegaon	29·654	WSW	14	77·3	69·0	78	4·11	10·55	+ 7·29
Bombay	29·712	SSE	16	81·5	77·6	91	3·08	8·77	+ 7·31
Alibag	29·717	NW	14	77·1	70·4	82	1·05	5·42	+ 2·50
Ahmednagar	29·691	W	14	77·3	64·9	73	0·30	4·79	+ 2·27
Aurangabad	29·657	W	19	74·9	67·7	78	0·27	10·19	
Shalapur	29·713	SW	11	93·7	70·5	69	...	5·15	...
Badagiri	29·714	Calm	3	89·3	73·4	84	0·74	6·43	+ 2·72
Bijapur	29·719	WNW	18	92·9	72·3	75	...	4·56	+ 1·38
Belgaum	29·747	Calm	1	82·8	68·2	81	...	13·23	+ 0·77
Goa	29·758	W NW	7	90·0	81·4	79	...	12·78	+ 10·32
Karwar	29·758	W	4	87·2	75·8	80	...	4·94	+ 0·77
Mangalore	29·759	Calm	1	87·4	77·4	70	...	11·51	+ 2·44
Calicut	29·734	Calm	1	88·7	77·2	86	0·14	6·70	— 5·02
Cochin	29·800	NE	1	90·3	77·8	75	0·02	19·78	— 6·12
Bangalore	29·783	SW	11	89·8	68·8	66	...	3·48	— 5·52
Secunderabad	29·696	WSW	14	98·8	75·9	64	...	5·63	+ 1·21
Masulipatam	29·615	WSW	16	96·1	83·0	84	...	9·61	+ 0·61
Kakur	29·703	WSW	9	97·2	76·8	45	...	4·03	— 0·51
Cuddapah	29·729	SW	6	104·2	79·4	55	0·13	5·56	+ 0·98
Madras	29·705	SSW	9	97·9	81·5	76	...	31·73	+ 9·50
Coimbatore	29·764	SWS	8	97·9	73·8	87	...	10·86	+ 1·59
Trichinopoly	29·731	SW	3	99·1	79·3	65	...	20·35	+ 6·45
Negapatam	29·704	SW	3	92·7	81·5	72	...	44·52	+ 16·49
Colombo	29·779	SW	6	86·9	79·0	87	0·08	65·56	+13·93
Adee	29·8·9	NE	11	91·8	83·3	69	...	4·19	+ 1·38
Jaffna	29·8·5	W	8	89·6	77·7	83	...	2·41	+ 0·41
Bussire	29·896	EN	6	90·1	79·9	40	...	15·44	+ 3·41
Muscat (22nd)	29·531	NW	2	89·3	73·1	88	...	15·44	...

In column "Rate per WIND hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been somewhat irregular showing a brisk to rapid fall in Rajputana, Berar and at Allahabad, Jacobabad, Raipur, Nagpur, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary and Negapatam, a brisk rise at Poona and Bombay and a slight rise of fall elsewhere.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Jamnagar, Aurangabad, Shalapur and Bijapur and fresh at Bombay.

Temperature.—The maximum is in large excess over the Deccan, in Berar and the Central Provinces. The maximum varied from 112° at Bhuj to 75° at Aurangabad and the minimum from 85° at Jhansi to 64° at Ahmednagar.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy over most of the country. Humidity changes show a considerable rise in Berar and at Khandwa, Hoshangabad and Jubbulpore.

Rain.—About four inches fell at Malegaon, three at Bombay, about an inch at Poona, Aurangabad and Khandwa and light to moderate showers in Central India and Berar and at Saugor, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Ahmednagar, Ratnagiri Cochin, Calicut, Cuddapah and Colombo.

Weather.—The depression at and near Bombay has now practically filled up and disappeared leaving only a small area of low pressure at and in the neighbourhood of Deesa and Ahmedabad. Local scattered showers are likely in Gujarat, the Bombay Presidency, Berar and Central India. Weather is now fine over most of the country and ordinary hot weather conditions prevail. There are no signs of the monsoon in the south.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 25th May, 1903.

Means of observations taken at 5 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ..... inches	29·673
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	78·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·4
Dew Point	73·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·813
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ...	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	81·3
Minimum do. (read at 5 a.m.)	73·4
General Directions of wind	SW, WSW, S, SE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours ..... miles	462
Fall of Rain	3·48
Total fall during month	7·73
" year	7·96
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 25th inst.	0·00

"From midnight to midnight.

The Time Ball, at 1 p.m., could not be dropped nor could the Flag be hoisted owing to top of the post of the Ball being broken.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT—MAY 24.

10 p.m.	80·3

MONDAY—MAY 25.

6 a.m.	81·2
10 a.m.	76·3
2 p.m.	75·4
4 p.m.	75·9

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co., LD., have just brought out a series of four "Oriental Drawing Books" of graduated degrees of difficulty. Part I contains 24 rectangular, or arched, or fruit and leaf designs. Part II begins where the first left off, at leaves, and gives 24 pictures of varying difficulty. The price of these books is four annas each. Part III brings the pupil on to drawing birds and beasts, and Part IV is more ambitious still. These two books have each 14 designs, and their cost is three annas. Instructions to teachers and students accompany these very practical drawing-books. The designs are strung together for the greater facility of fastening each on the wall in front of the students. Small diagrams are drawn beside most of the larger ones to show how the copy is to be made. These give the determining lines for the benefit of the student who sees the proportions of his skeleton by their help while he carefully copies the large design.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and which herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

DAYLIGHT ROBBERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We have been from time to time hearing of and reading reports published in papers issued out by different judicial officials, local as well as mofussil, and committees and commissions appointed to inquire into the general behaviour of police at large. Some appraise and support it while others deprecate and advise it to be rather more active and straightforward in its functions. But, brief to say, both wish for it one and the same: it is simply by circumstances that their inquiries make them differ.

Let me now come to to-day's subject. On Sunday the 24th instant, it was, almost all the day long, raining heavily, and, therefore, the day was windy, cloudy, and dark, and thereby nearly all the houses and buildings were unlighted. At about 5 p.m. which is generally considered day-time a Hindu married girl of about 15 was passing along Bazar Gate Street on her way to her parents. Now, as she reports, when she reached her father's house near the Parsee Fire temple and was folding in her umbrella on the ground verandah, a Bania adult, short-statured and with a turban on his head went up at once on the first floor where nobody lives but a small native pedhi of bankers and commission agents. The Parsee drapers shop which is on the verandah was closed due to Sunday as also there was unfortunately no ghatis on the ground floor who otherwise keep sitting there and working for the dwellers of the same house.

All this being in his favour, no sooner had the girl ascended some steps of the stairs of the ground floor to go to the fourth floor where her father lives, than the man descended from above and suddenly caught her neck with a view to snatch away her necklace of pearls or with some other mean view I don't know. Immediately the girl screamed and fainted; the necklace broke. While the badmash fled away and could not be seen by the men and her mother, who from pedhi and other floors came running to the spot hearing her scream. Thus, sad to say, that he escaped the hands of the police and justice of the British Government. With police posted in the vicinity, is it not a wonder that a rascal succeeds to escape, after committing such a serious crime as assaulting a girl, innocent and unguarded at the time on the ground floor of a house situated on a high way as Bazar Gate Street.

A similar occurrence in the same street in the case of a boy of about 25 who was found dead after forty-eight hours from a well by police a few years ago, thrown by a badmash who could not succeed in his aim of getting armlet, and feared of being recognised is still in my remembrance and must be in the record of the Police. Another case of a similar type occured in the old Modikana, Fort, previous to the latter is still as fresh. A year ago another case of this nature also occured in the case of a small girl. In these last two cases the ubdmashes were caught.

I hope this will suffice to draw the prompt attention of the Police to do the needful in the matter as the time when such budmashes overflow in the Fort and the monsoon works its sway fully, so that in future if such a case happens, the rascal cannot escape, and the assulted may not, on the contrary, as sometimes occurs, fall in the trap of some minute point of law.—Yours, &c.,

SUFFERER.

THE MALDIVES.

TWO INTERVIEWS WITH SULTAN SAMSODEEN.

IN a way, the voyage to the Maldives from which the Lieut-Governor (the Hon. Mr. E. im Thurn) has just returned is a memorable one. The last time that a Government Official went to that little-known part of the world was in 1900, when Mr. W. Taylor, then Acting Colonial Secretary, crossed over in one of H. M. cruisers. Then there was no revolution, Mr. Taylor simply paid a formal visit of inspection, and embodied his observations in a very full report. The present disturbance in the Maldives, if it served no other purpose, afforded Government an opportunity to pay an official visit there; and no more suitable representative than Mr. im Taura could have been chosen.

The present official visit was in the nature of a surprise of the Maldives, though it is suspected that it is possible a rumour of an approaching visit had reached Male. Still, the Ceylon Government had given no intimation; and when the cruiser came to an anchor natives put out in boats to inquire the cause of the visit.

A move shorewards was not made until three o'clock in the afternoon, at which hour the Colonial Secretary and his Private Secretary, Capt. Christian, R.N., and several of his officers in full uniform, and the interpreters, were taken ashore in one of the cruiser's boats flying the Governor's flag.

The Sultan's palace is a substantial two-storied building near the harbour. The harbour is a narrow strip of water in no place more than 150 yards wide and about half a mile in length. The Highflyer anchored half a mile out in deep water, and on arrival announced itself with a salute of guns. On landing the party were received by the present Sultan Samsodeen's functionaries and conducted within the precincts of the palace. An interview between the Lieut.-Governor and the present occupant of the Maldivian throne, Samsodeen, next took place, and questions and answers were interpreted from English to Tamil and Tamil to Maldivian and vice versa. The Sultan Samsodeen, a young man, gave the newcomers an impression of strength and resource. The first interview lasted some time, and it was five o'clock when the party had an opportunity of strolling round the island, an opportunity which they utilized until it was nearly dark. The old fortifications, once strong, but now uncared for and crumbling away, were inspected. Everything in Male is built of coral; and the whole island is covered with rich tropical vegetation, where the cocoanut, the areca-nut, the bread-fruit tree, and some trees unknown to Ceylon thrive abundantly. On a first view there appear to be no houses in Male, but a closer inspection reveals well-made streets and one-storied huts roofed with cocoanut palms, each within its own compound. It is difficult to say what the population of Male is, but Mr. Taylor, on his visit in 1900, computed it at 5,000. The Maldivians, on the whole, are a finer race than the Sinhalese, and are mostly Mahomedans, of a very respectable class. They are hospitable enough, but refreshments were not handed round at the interview in the Sultan's palace.

A PALAVER.

On Sunday the visitors simply went ashore and wandered about at will. It was on this day that the Lieut-Governor expressed a wish to see a gathering of the people of all the islands. Word was consequently sent round and on Monday afternoon there were great doings in Male. A party of bluejackets and marines—one hundred strong—accompanied the Lieut.-Governor and party ashore, and drew up on a spacious green square, which has to be crossed before the Sultan's residence is reached. The Sultan's forces consisted of 500 men of the Lascoreen guard, all clad in a special kind of skirt, but unarmed, although they possess spears and weapons of a kind. The Lascoreen guard of Male is said to consist of the whole of the Male population of the island; and when in full array they present a very fine appearance. When the troops had been drawn up a regular palaver ensued—which, no doubt, will be immortalised in numerous snapshots, for Mr. Scott, who is an ardent amateur photographer himself, says that nearly all the visitors had the craze very badly upon them. The palaver over, the Naval band, in which had also come ashore, played the General Salute, and the gathering dispersed about 5 o'clock on Monday evening. The Lieut-Governor then went round the island for the last time, with Captain Christian and a few of the ministers; eventually returning to the cruiser. A feature of Male which struck Mr. Scott was the large number of graves scattered about the island. The Maldivians are Mahomedans, and in every small grave-yard small mosques were to be found. In this connection it may be mentioned that the Sultan of the Maldives is not allowed to leave his palace during the day. He has to take his out-of-door exercise in the dark.

THE JOURNEY BACK.

At eight o'clock, on Tuesday morning the "Highflyer" started on the return journey to Colombo. A large number of native boats accompanied the cruiser for a short distance, after they had provisioned her with fresh meat and stores. There was a following wind and practically the same weather as on the voyage out was experienced.

THE OTHER SULTAN.

Mr. Scott explained that when the "Highflyer" returned, the Lieut.-Governor was informed that the former Sultan had sailed on Friday in the "Ileafee," for Male. He was expected while the Lieutenant-Governor was at Male but nothing was heard of him; and on the return journey to Colombo a good look-out was kept, but the "Ileafee" was not signted. The whole difficulty, Mr. Scott observed, lay between the present occupant of the throne and the Sultan who was just returned from Suez. Government so far had not the means of deciding the merits of the conflicting claims. In fact, the present expedition was taken with the express object of getting at facts in order to solve the problem. It was purely an expedition of inquiry and the Lieut.-Governor will send in his report and recommendation to H. E. the Governor, who will then make a decision.—"Times of Ceylon."

"DISCOVERY" IN THE ANTARCTIC.

AN OFFICER'S NARRATIVE.

HOW A SEAMAN "BROUGHT HIS NOSE ROUND."

THE Exchange Telegraph Company received from one of the relatives of an officer on board the "Discovery," an interesting letter, giving a history of the work of the expedition, of which the following are extracts. The letter is dated "In winter quarters, latitude 77·49deg. S., longitude, 163deg. East, February 11, 1903," and was brought to this country by the relief vessel, the Morning; in it the writer says.

Circumstances over which we have no control make it probable that we shall have to do another winter in these regions, as the ice won't break up in the Bay. Anyhow, I have not given up all hopes yet, and I think that March or even April may see us clear. You may imagine our delight on seeing the Morning, and getting the long anticipated mail. On leaving New Zealand we struck the pack and got through in five days, and then coasted the whole way to Cape Crozier. From there we proceeded along the barrier to the east, eventually getting about 250 miles further east than Ross, and discovering land. We were very nearly caught in the new ice, and had to race back for winter quarters. We steamed up McMurdo Bay, and eventually, on February 3, arrived at this point, which was previously marked on the chart as dry land, and here the ship has been ever since.

"I was sent away in March to take despatches to Cape Crozier with a party of twelve men and twelve dogs. After a few days, on account of the exceedingly soft snow, I sent the men back under one officer, and went on with two others. The returning party had a ghastly time, and were nearly all lost down a snow slope into the sea, one poor chap being drowned. The winter passed quietly and pleasantly enough, our lowest temperature (in the bay) being 50deg. and the lowest recorded (elsewhere) 62deg. Sledging started early in September, and I went for ten days to S. W., and then for three weeks to the East with despatches for the relief ship. One night on the way we had the thermometer down to 58°5. On my return I went for fifteen days to the East again, and ever since December I have been getting the ship ready for sea.

"The captain went on the southern journey on November 2 with the two others and all the dogs, and returned on February 4 with no dogs, they having mostly died of scurvy. He had a hard trip, and reached latitude 82deg. 17min. S., and traced the coast-line all the way. Armitage went West on November 29 and returned on January 19, having ascended 9,000ft. with men and sledges, and succeeded in reaching the inland ice cap at that altitude. This about sums up the year's work. What sledging we shall do next year, if we remain, I don't know, but it won't be on such a large scale."

YOUR NOSE IS GONE.

A picturesque account has also been sent from Far South to a letter by Able Seaman E. Joyce. Of the good feeling on board and the estimation in which Captain Scott is held by the party he uses terms of the highest praise. Speaking of the cold he says:

You do not feel the cold very much without the wind; then, with the wind, look out! First your nose, then ears, then fingers go. We never go out alone on account of the heavy blizzards. Your companion will turn round and say "Your nose is gone." It turns as white as this paper. You turn away from the wind, and pull your mittens off to bring your nose around; by that time your fingers are gone, so its no pleasure going out in a slight breeze. The blizzards are fearful. Mr. Bernacchi and engineer went to a hut fifty yards away, and though roped from hut to snip, were lost in a blizzard for two and three quarter hours.

SLEDGING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

"We pitched camp at night, and Captain Scott said, 'Lads, I will take you to beat all records, and half will have to return as I wish to go on faster.' The next day we found we were in latitude 78°55. Scott so hoisted Union Jack, and the party were photographed. We pushed on for two more days, and got to latitude 79°15. South, had a look at the captain's sledges to see if they were all right, shook hands, and wished him God-speed. When sledging parties returned, the relief ship was in sight with mails on board. We looked out for the Southern party's return. Two mates and myself went up and had a glass to look around. I saw the party twelve and a half miles away, so we gave three cheers, and the next day dressed ship, and didn't we give captain a hearty welcome? We looked for the dogs, but not one was left, not even my own which was the champion of the pack."

SOUTHERN RECORD BEATEN.

"Captain Scott gave us a speech about his trip. The day after we left him the dogs started getting bad, and they got that way that they had to feed on one another, the fish food having gone bad. Their legs gave out, and they gradually dwindled down, so the party had to do relay journeys, take three sledges on for two miles, and then come back and take the other three. Instead of six miles a day they only did two. Well, land came in sight, and they made for it, and came across large crevasses seventeen miles from the land, so could not get any further, this being 82·17 South, 207 geographical miles further than any body.

ROME'S RECEPTION OF THE KAISER.

A VISIT TO THE POPE.

THE German Emperor (whose train had been delayed by a landslide), with the Crown Prince, Prince Eitel-Friedrich, Count von Waldersee, and Count von Bulow, arrived in Rome at a quarter-past five on Saturday afternoon May 12. His Majesty was received at the railway station by King Victor Emmanuel, the Duke of Aosta, the Duke of the Abruzzi, the Duke of Genoa, and the Count of Turin.

The meeting between the Emperor and the King was of a very cordial character, the two Sovereigns embracing each other three times. The Imperial party at once started for the Quirinal, the route to which was lined with troops. An immense crowd had assembled in the streets and raised cheers as the Emperor and the King drove past.

The two Sovereigns were in an open carriage, which was followed by a dozen equipages containing the Royal Princes and a number of State dignitaries. At the Piazza dell'Esedra a halt was made and the Mayor presented the greetings of the city to the Emperor, who, in reply, expressed his pleasure at being in Rome, a city which he loved and which was inhabited by a people dear to him.

The Emperor received an ovation from the crowd which had gathered at this point, the procession then re-started amid the renewed cheers of the people and reached the Quirinal at a quarter to six. The crowd here was very thick, and broke through the lines of troops into the Palace square. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed, and the Emperor appeared twice on the balcony in response to the popular acclamations.

His Majesty shortly afterwards quitted the Palace in company with his sons and drove to the Pantheon, where he laid beautiful wreaths on the tombs of Victor Emmanuel and Humbert. He bowed his head a moment before the tomb of the Padre del Patria, and then, directing his steps to the more elaborate monument to the unfortunate King Humbert, knelt for several minutes. The sight of the great Emperor prostrate before the ashes of his friend moved many who witnessed it to tears, writes the Standard's correspondent.

After visiting the Queen-Mother, who received him with every sign of affectionate regard, the Emperor dined at the Quirinal. A gala performance was given at the Teatro Argentina.

Shortly before three o'clock on Sunday afternoon the Emperor left the Prussian Embassy for the Vatican, in order to pay a visit to the Pope. The ceremonial at the reception was similar to that on the occasion of King Edward's visit. The interview with the Pope was marked by the greatest cordiality. Receiving his visitor on the threshold of his cabinet, Leo XIII. took in his own hand, and held for a long time, the hand of the Emperor. Their conversation lasted twenty minutes. The Emperor subsequently received a visit from Cardinal Rampolla at the Palazza Odescalchi.

In the evening there was a State banquet at the Quirinal, the toasts exchanged between the King and the Emperor being most cordial. The Kaiser paid a feeling tribute to the memory of King Humbert.

REVIEW OF TROOPS.

Rome, Monday.—This morning the Kaiser witnessed a grand review of the garrison of Rome. His Majesty, who watched the movements of the troops with great interest, had a very hearty reception.—Central News.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BOMB-THROWING AT SALONIKA

GRAPHIC DETAILS.

WRITING from Salonika, under date April 30, Reuter's correspondent gives the following account of the recent bomb outrages in that city:

Yesterday evening, at 8 o'clock, all the gaslamps in Salonika were suddenly extinguished, and about the same time a number of loud detonations were heard. The Komitadjis, seeing that the Turks had relaxed the precautionary measures taken by them during Holy Week and for a few days after, and being also, no doubt, well aware that the garrison of the city had been dangerously depleted till it was reduced to some 400 men, had found a favourable moment to give a sample of what they could do.

They began operations near the railway termini outside the town by partially blowing up a bridge under which passes the gas main that supplies the whole city. They seem to have laid their mine very carefully; its success was complete, for the gas main was utterly shattered, and the whole city was almost immediately left in darkness.

But this was only the prologue. Almost at the same moment a determined attack was made on the fine building of the Ottoman Bank. A shower of bombs was thrown into the premises, which took fire and burned furiously, but the manager of the bank with his family escaped. Soldiers came up and fired wild volleys, of which the adjoining houses bear many traces. Several of the Komitadjis were killed and wounded by the explosion of their own bombs. Dynamite had been placed in the drains connected with the Bank, and its explosion caused the back wall to fall in a mass of ruins on the building occupied by the German Kegel Club where one man was killed and four injured.

The Turkish post-office, situated in Lombardo Han, just opposite the Bank, was also an object of attack. The front of the lower storey was blown in. Bombs were also deposited in the passage inside the Han by an individual who arrived in a carriage and pretended to be posting a letter. One bomb had already exploded when the Cavass of the Han arrived and picked up another, which was burning, intending to carry it out, but it exploded in his hands, killing him on the spot. The German school was also attacked. From an adjoining house, occupied by man named Elia, from Rajputaia, bomb after bomb was thrown—some 50 in all, I was told—of which about 10 were large. Some of these bombs were thrown into the street to drive off the police, who were trying to storm the house. Little damage, however, was done at this point beyond the breaking of a great deal of glass in the school and other houses round about. The police at last forced their way into Elia's house, and killed him.

RUSSIA'S AIMS IN MANCHURIA.

OFFICIAL DECLARATION.

IN the House of Lords on Friday (May 1) the Marquess of Lansdowne stated that he had received from the Russian Abassador, to whom he had addressed an inquiry upon the subject, a verbal statement to the following effect:—

The information which has reached the British Government as to the conditions required for the evacuation of Manchuria is not at all correct. The discussions which are proceeding at Peking concern Manchuria alone, and have reference to certain guarantees which are indispensable for securing the most important Russian interests in the Province after withdrawal of the Russian troops.

As for measures which might tend to excluding foreign Consuls or obstructing foreign commerce and the use of port, such measures are far from entering into the intentions of the Imperial Government. They consider, on the contrary, that the development of foreign commerce is one of the main objects for which the Russian Government have undertaken the construction of lines of railway in that part of the world.

Mr. Hay, United States Secretary of States, has made acknowledgment of the Russian Governments statements of its intentions relative to Manchuria involving as it does the repudiation by Russia of all designs upon the integrity of that province. In a Note addressed to Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador Mr. Hay expresses his regret that there should have been even a temporary misconception or doubt of Russia's position in the matter, and seizes the opportunity to return thanks on behalf of the United States for the frank and satisfactory declaration of its principles made by the Russian Government.

Incidentally the Note serves to make a permanent record of Russia's position with regard to Manchuria, as verbally explained by Count Cassini to the United States Government.

AN ADVANCE IN FILM-PHOTOGRAPHY.

ONE of the points to which attention has been most constantly directed by every body anxious to make improvements in photographic methods has, for a long time past, been the production of a film that can be handled as easily as a plate. For ten years the Kodak laboratories have been engaged at work in the devising of a roll film that should retain all the practical advantages of the roll film that should now in use and at the same time overcome what has been the great drawback of rollable films—viz., their curlin tropensities, and they now claim to have achieved this by the production of a non-curling film, which, after soaking, lies flate of in the dish and which dries flat without any glycerine or other treatment; whatever. "N.C." (i.e., Non-Curling) Film, as it is called, has a coating of gelatine on the back of the film, which is perfectly transparent and imperceptible to sight or touch but which operates in such a way as to counteract entirely the tendency to curl inwards which has militated against the popularity of ordinary roll films. The development is exactly the same as formely, the great simplifications in the treatment being that the glycerine bath is entirely done away with and the drying method made far easier than with the old film. All that is needed in drying is to pin the negative by one corner to a shelf or to hang it on a stretched cord by means of a bent pin, running the pin through a corner of the film to the head, then hooking it over the string. The sensitive emulsion has, too, been inproved in three directions: (1) It is of higher speed and ensures the production of negatives rich in detail; (2) it is of extraordinarily fine grain, a quality specially valuable when the negative has to be enlarged; (3) it is orthochromatic. No increase has been made in the price of the new roll film, and it practically displaces the old style.—"Westminster."

TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN AMERICA.

POLISH EXCURSIONISTS CUT TO PIECES.

A terrible railway accident occurred at Detroit on May 4th. As is generally the case at American railway depots, there are no railway platforms, and the passengers have to cross the tracks to reach their particular trains. Yesterday evening about fifteen hundred Polish excursionists from Toledo crowded upon the tracks to await the arrival of their train by which they sought to return to Toledo. Little effort was made by the railway company to control the crowd. They were expected to look after themselves. The result was that the front ranks of the excursionists were continually being pushed by the later arrivals farther and farther across the tracks.

They were standing in this position when the Grand Trunk express suddenly dashed into the station. The crowd made a frantic rush to get out of the way. Many fell in the effort. Others were too late to get clear. No fewer than seven persons were killed outright, whilst thirty others were injured. A most distressing scene ensued. The station was practically in darkness, and the lanterns of the railway men were used to find the victims. The vast crowd of pleasure seekers, who a few minutes ago were all laughing and joking, were now crying and making frantic efforts to find the victims of the party.

The police assert that the train dashed into the station without blowing its whistle or ringing its bell, but the driver emphatically denies this.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

	£
1. Amount to be remitted during 1903-04	17,000,000
2. Remitted from 1st April 1903 to 16th May 1903, by Council Bills	2,439,333
By Gold	...
3. Balance to be remitted from 17th May 1903 to 31st March 1904	14,560,177

THE Rev. George McKee, of Sharon, Pennsylvania, employs a special simekeeper in his church to count the late arrivals and fix the extent of their unpunctuality. The experiment was first tried a month ago, and at the end of his sermon the preacher informed the congregation that thirty-four people had come five minutes late, twenty-five people fifteen, twenty half an hour, and six after the sermon commenced.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 23.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr C R Wilson Offg Officer in charge of the Records of the Govt of India and Ex-Officio Asst Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Dept has been granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 15th May 1903.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the United Provinces:—Capt W S Willmore I M S and Capt J N Walker I M S.

Col C C Little M D, I M S (Madras) Inspr Genl of Civil Hospitals and Sanitary Commissioner Burma is granted privilege leave for three months with furlough out of India under Article 724 Army Regulations India Volume I Part I for five months in continuation with effect from the 27th May 1903.

JAILS DEPARTMENT

The services of Lieut R Mo L Dalziell MB, I M S are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab for employment in the Jail Dept.

The Home Dept Notification No. 238 dated the 8th April 1903 replacing the services of Mr R W Payne Supdt of the Central Jail Jubbulpore at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal is hereby cancelled.

JUDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Cap T G P Lawrenson 6th Madras Infy are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment as an Offg Cant Magistrate.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev G J Chree Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal establishment is appointed to officiate as Presidency Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland Bengal during the absence on leave of the Rev T Scott.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr H M Lefroy MA, FES, FZS, who has been selected by H M Secy of State for India to fill the appointment of Entomologist to the Govt of India assumed charge of his duties with effect from the 30th April 1903.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Cap T J Willans Indian Army 6th Punjab Infy is appointed to be Reserve Officer with the Frontier Irregular Corps in the N W Frontier Province with effect from the date of assuming charge of his duties.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Leo Ulrich as acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Akyab during the absence of Mr F Foetz.

The services of Lieut-Col F H Benson MB, Indian Medical Service (Madras) are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Dept with effect from the date on which he may relinquish charge of the duties of Senior Chemical Examiner and ex officio Sanitary Commissioner with the Govt of Mysore.

The

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

Major-General Baden-Powell has a claim to a cavalry command in the army corps which would first be mobilised in the event of an emergency. His diversion from Aldershot, where the work lies cut out for him, to a desk at the Horse Guards, where the work is more likely to cut him out, cannot be justified, and we are quite sure that Mr. Brodrick was only a party to the arrangement because he found himself unable to resist the pressure of his military advisers in the matter, But if Major-General Baden-Powell is out of place as Inspector-General of Cavalry, what is to be said of Lieutenant-General Sir Ian Hamilton's appointment to be Quartermaster-General? Sir Ian Hamilton is an excellent soldier with staff experience and many personal recommendations. But it is the misfortune of the Quartermaster-General that it is about the last of his duties to make himself pleasant. The position is one requiring an intimate knowledge of the working of the Army departments, a stiff back and a strong hand. The Quartermaster-General must be an expert in questions of transport and supply. His responsibilities extend to every one of the domestic arrangements of the Service. He is an office man before all things, and it is only by possessing an intimate knowledge of the routine work of his branch that he can get along at all. It is therefore unfair to an officer of Sir Ian Hamilton's record to place him in a position in which he cannot possibly succeed. . . . It is not often necessary to remind Mr. Brodrick of his responsibilities, but on the personnel of his department depends the success of his administration, and it is due to himself to say nothing of the interests which are entrusted to him, to secure that the higher position on the Horse Guards Staff are allotted only to qualified and competent officers, and are not distributed as so many prizes amongst the lucky ones of the late campaign.

It might be that during the naval phase of a great war we should have time to train an army of adequate strength, and this might not be impossible if we could easily lay our hands on the men. This we must provide for in advance, and the Militia appears to furnish the most suitable means of doing so. . . . It is a little too readily assumed that the Democratic bodies in Great Britain are the people from whom a violent opposition to ballot for the Militia would be encountered. The truth is probably just the reverse; the opposition would come from the plutocratic and upper and middle classes. The Social Democratic Federation has actually issued a pamphlet in favour of creating an armed nation, somewhat after the Swiss system. . . . It seems to us that the views of this Social Democratic Federation are at least deserving of very careful attention. Were it once assured that in case of hostilities with a great Power we could rely upon the services of a numerous Militia army available for offensive-defensive purposes two very great advantages would be gained: (1) the probability of our being attacked at all would be very much reduced, owing to the dread of our power of reprisal; and (2) the Regular Army might be very much reduced, with consequent saving on the Army Estimates. The bulk of the Regular Army, under such conditions, would be maintained permanently abroad, with only a small force, say 30,000 effectives, at home. The depots could be abolished, and furnish the headquarters of the training establishments of the Militia forces. For drafts to the foreign army we might safely rely upon volunteers from the Militia. Assuming the Militia service to be compulsory, there would be thousands of young men who would prefer to see something of the world to serving their time in the militia only. It is however, by no means certain that a general application of the Militia ballot would be found necessary, because, having it hanging over their heads, those who did not wish to be soldiers would, one and all, become very active recruiters

The French Northern Squadron recently left Brest for Pentret, the Glenans Islands, La Pallice, and the roadstead of Les-Trousses, but is to return to Cherbourg in order to be present when the King embarks. After rendering this honour, the squadron will proceed to Brest for the visit of the Minister of Marine, and after the Minister's visit, the squadron will cruise along the Channel coasts, frequently anchoring, and paying special visit to Saint Malo.

The Marine Francaise has some adverse remarks upon the cruiser Jeanne d' Arc, which was selected to convey the President on his visit to Algiers. As is well known, the vessel gave a great deal of trouble during her trials. She was to have steamed at 23 knots, but her maximum has been 21·6, although the horse-power developed was 31,000, while 25,000 horse-power had been intended. The cruiser is to join the Northern Squadron, but the question is raised whether she can be accepted, since she is far from having accomplished what was intended, and would certainly not have been accepted without a considerable reduction in the cost if she had been built in a private yard. She has been constructed entirely, including her engines, by the State establishments.

General Bonnal, the well-known French soldier, has written an article in the "Journal des Sciences Militaires" in which he dissents almost entirely from the arguments put forward in the now famous article in the "Revue des Deux Mondes, attributed to General daNegrier, of which we gave a precis onits appearance General de Negrier insisted that the French had not mastered teachings of the war in South Africa, and that the swarms of men advancing in dense formations to the attack in recent army manœuvres would have been mown down by a hail of bullets, Genera Bonnal admits that tactics must conform to the progress of armament and to the necessities of modern war which, however, differ with various peoples and countries, but he insists upon immutable principles and brings abundance of evidence from the Napoleonic wars tending to prove that the example of South Africa is not applicable altogether to the conditions of European campaigning.

An article in the "Militar-Wochenblatt," relating to the tactical teachings of the Boer war, presents some interesting points. It was written as a comment upon the recent volumi of General Langlois of the French army, whose purpose was to controvert the views put forward by General de Negrier. The French officer did not consider that the war had taught much. As its lessons had been foreseen, and he thought it hazardous to draw revolutionary conclusions from events which are even now imperfectly understood. The Wochenblant says the "Boer militia could not be compared collectively to a European army, owing to their want of discipline, though individually the Boers were superior in endurance, marksmanship, and horsemastership to many trained soldiers, and in physical quality they were excellent. The British Army, says the "Wochenblaat" habituated to war with native races in Colonial campaigns, would have been less prepared to meet a European army than the French were to necounter the Germans in 1870. The hostilities in South Africa were prolonged by circumstances not purely military. Neither side wished to strike a dycisive blow, and the British were more anxious to occupy the country than to crush the fighting inhabitants. A want of will to conquer is discerned by the Wochenblat in the demain both of actics and strategy, and in the early part of the hostilities we suffered defeat owing rather to our mistakes than to the properties of modern armament. We engaged in decisive actions without previous reconnaisance, and attempted to attack without artillery preparation and with imperfect co-operation between the guns and the infantry. The conclusion is that judicious dispositions and mobile formations, the use of the ground and the development of initiative are more necessary than in the past, and that the spirit of the offensive must be strengthened. The "Wochenbla" contests some of the points made by General Lanlois, but on the whole agrees with him particularly in his strong belief that the advantage will always rest with the troops which act on the offensive with a vigorous initiative.

The rumour is confirmed that General Count von Haessler, commanding the 10th Army Corps with its headquarters at Metz, will retire. He is greatly beloved, and is widely known by his Christian name of Gottlieb in the German army. He completed the fiftieth year of his military service on April 26 receiving the congratulations of a multitude of friends. He has held his present command for thirteen years, and the "Militar-Wochenblatt' says that every hour has been well spent for the good of the army and its officers and men. The general was thrown from his horse some time since, and owing to ill-health asked the Emperor last year to relieve him of his command. The Emperor would not consent at the time but has selected General von Stoetzer, Governor of Metz, to replace him. This new corps commander, who is an infantry officer is a favourite with the Emperor and is comparatively young.

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THE MORAL.

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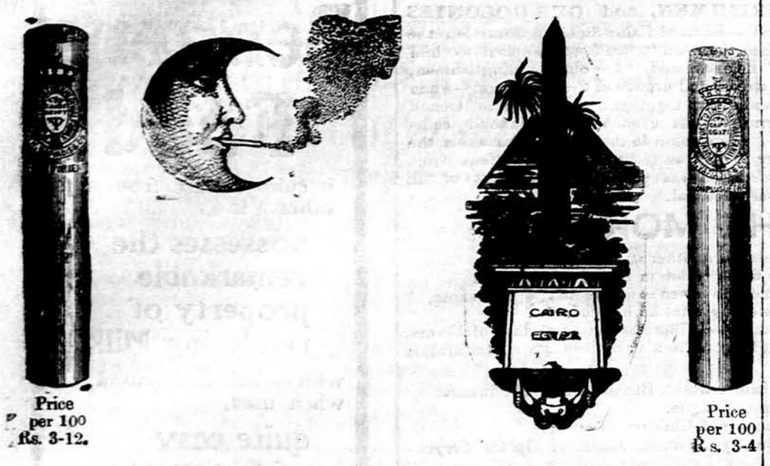

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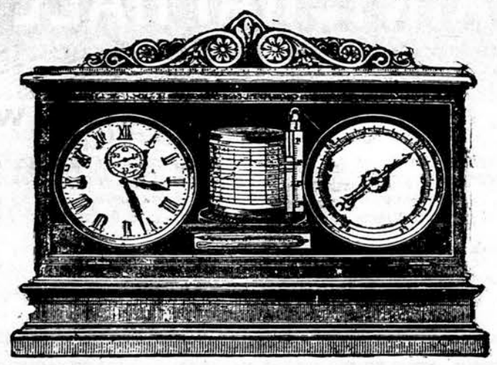

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By this means a black dotted curved line is produced, showing at a glance the height of the Barometer—whether it is falling or rising--for how long it has been doing so, and at what rate the change is taking place whether at the rate of one-tenth per hour, or one-tenth in twenty-four hours, facts which can only be obtained by very frequent and regular observations from an ordinary Barometer, but which are nevertheless essential to a trustworthy "weather forecast."

The instrument has the advantage of freedom from complication, and is designed especially to suit the general public; it is handsome in appearance, and not easily put out of order, being admirably adapted for public libraries, the reading-rooms of clubs, &c., as well as for use by meteorological observers generally.

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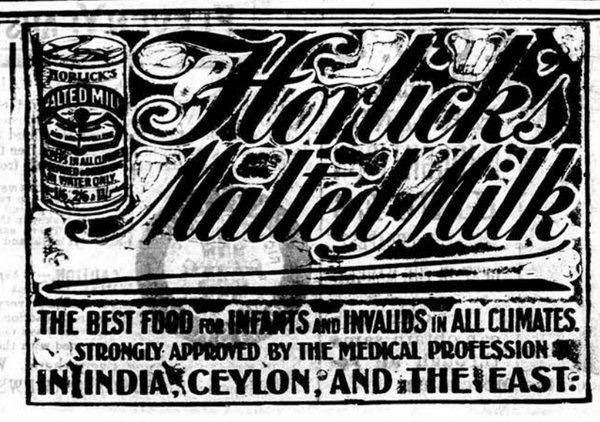

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